**THE WATERBURY WATCH.**

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

*Guaranteed for two years*

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

**Rs. 8-8.** **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

or at the Office of the Company,

*Medows Street, Bombay.*



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,414—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888.



BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SEPTEMBER 1888.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 21st Sept. |
| † SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 28th ,, |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4203 | 800 | W. D. Worcester. | 5th Oct. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 12th ,, |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 19th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. Weigheil | 26th ,, |
| B.L. ROME | 3011 | 500 | A. W. Adamson. | 2nd Nov. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. E. Browne. | 9th ,, |
| B.L. ARCADIA | 6300 | 1500 | W. B. Andrews | 16th ,, |
| SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. Weigheil | 23rd ,, |
| B.L. GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 30th ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
28th September and 10th October.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 For First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DCO. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct | 20th Nov. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 20th ,, | 10th Dec. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | | | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| STURA | ... | .. | on the 15th September, 1888. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

### TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

### ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

### ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

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PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Maudvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA" 1080 tons (at 11 a. m., on 23rd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Baherin, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1888. Agents.

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### BUTTER, DANISH BUTTER.

THE BEST & CHOICEST ARTICLE IMPORTED.
Per tin one lb. Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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### FRENCH BUTTER,

Best quality, ½ lb. tins, each as. 10.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld,
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### GROUND COFFEE.

GROUND & ROASTED in Bombay by ourselves. Guaranteed pure. Per lb. tin, Re. 1-2; per doz., Rs. 12.

ROASTED & GROUND in London.
Per tin, Re. 1-4.

FRENCH COFFEE with Chicory,
Per tin, Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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### BRIAR PIPES.

Of the best quality and highest finish.
Manufactured specially for us.
*Complete list free on application.*
An inspection is solicited.

TREACHER and CO., Limited,
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SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS

"a special shipment"

BROWNS AND BLACKS

"The latest Shapes"

Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

### STANDARD SHERRIES.

SPANISH WINES have always maintained a leading position being eminently adapted to the English taste.

Our stock comprises Wines from the best known growers, and has been most carefully selected.

| | Per dozen bottles. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| GIBRALTAR, a sound, clear wine, free from heat or acidity | 18 0 |
| PALE DINNER, nutty flavour, pale colour, and dry character | 23 0 |
| DRY FINO, soft, dry, and plain, a delicate wine with fine bouquet | 24 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO, "London Club." This Wine has much character, it is pale and dry, and very popular | 27 0 |
| MANZANILLA, a very pale, dry delicate wine, with marked Manzanilla character | 39 0 |
| AMOROSO, gold, choice, nutty rich flavour, many years old | 30 0 |
| AMONTILLADO, old, high class, and of exquisite bouquet, pale and dry, the Prince of Sherries" | 36 0 |
| MARSALA, very fine quality, imported direct from Sicily, a most wholesome lunch or dessert wine | 18 0 |
| MADEIRA, mature and soft, a wine of full body and good aroma, rich gold colour | 33 0 |

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort; and Byculla Bridge.
POONA: Temple House, Camp and City.

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The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

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| SECURITY OFFERED | Funds in Hand | £1,407,678 |
| | Subscribed Capital | 1,620,315 |
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KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

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AT
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Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

| | Cash Price. Rs. a. |
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| TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ..... per box of 100 | 1 12 |
| TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ,, 100 | 1 12 |
| TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ,, 100 | 1 14 |
| TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ,, 100 | 2 0 |
| TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ,, 100 | 1 14 |
| TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw ,, 100 | 2 4 |
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### EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco ..... per box 2 12

### CIGARETTES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Excelsior Brand .....per box | 100 2 2 |

### JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

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|---|---|
| Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100 | 3 8 |
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| ,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, | 3 0 |

### TOBACCOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. Virginia Shag do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. Three Castles do. | 1 0 |
| Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box | 3 0 |
| Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt. | 1 4 |
| Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb. | 2 8 |
| Cavendish in Sticks, per lb. | 1 2 |

### INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

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| Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin | 1 2 |
| Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin | 2 4 |

1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid and free of all expense to any address in England for Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster do. do. do. do. ,, 105
1,000 Nobles do. do. do. do. ,, 115
1,000 No. 1 Javas do. do. do. do. ,, 142
1,000 ,, 2 ,, do. do. do. do. ,, 130
1,000 ,, 3 ,, do. do. do. do ,, 115

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Bombay and Mofussil constituents the ARRIVAL of their NEW SEASONS GOODS, Comprising a magnificent selection of CASHMERES in latest designs, TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS; also a large selection of BREECHES. MATERIALS in stock, selected by our Mr. PILE, now in London.

DRESS SUITS MADE UP STYLISH
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

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## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## TRUNKS BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

## THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 33 36 39 each.

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 41 45 50

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 40 45 50

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, two registered spring, double action locks, made specially for travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 36 39 44 50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 36 39 44 50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
12-in. 13-in. 14-in. 15-in.
Rs. 13-8 Rs. 14-8 Rs. 15-8 Rs. 16-

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 12-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
12-in. 13in. 14in.
Rs. 16-8 Rs. 17-8 Rs. 18-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
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Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 27-8 31-8 36-8 44 50

Air-tight Boxes, best Block tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
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Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best Block tin.
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Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 40 and Rs. 48.

Best Block Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 11-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 17-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 27-8 to 38.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

Travellers will find at our establishment every requisite for this Country or Voyage Home.

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TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

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## "NAPIER JOHNSTONE"

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOME AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Re. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

## MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

### FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

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| 450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots | Rs. 100. |
| 500 ,, Express, 5 Do. | Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110 |
| 450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) | Rs. 65. |
| 500 ,, Do. | Rs. 65. |

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

## SPECTACLES EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

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| In Gold Frames, 18-carat | Rs. 27 0 |
| In Aluminium Frames | ,, 7 0 |
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Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

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| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses | Rs. 5 0 |
| (Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.) | |

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

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| In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face | Rs. 26 0 |
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Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

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| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses | Rs. 5 0 |
| Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens | ,, 3 0 |

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

## KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
## KEMP'S
## STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.

BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle) | 0 12 | Plain Ærated Water | 0 12 |
| Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | Medicinal Soda Water | 1 0 |
| Lemonade | 1 0 | Do. do. as Pharmacopœia | 1 0 |
| Tonic Water | 1 0 | Seltzer Water | 1 0 |
| Ginger Ale | 1 0 | Lithia Water | 1 0 |
| Gingerade | 1 0 | Raspberryade | 1 0 |

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

## KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

A CHRISTY MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT in connection with the above will take place at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, under the distinguished patronage of

THE
BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
THE
OFFICER COMMANDING, ROYAL ARTILLERY, BOMBAY,
THE
OFFICERS COMMANDING THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER CORPS,
AND THE
OFFICERS OF H. M.'S REGULAR FORCES.

Prices of admission .....Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., or at the door on the night of the performance.

### RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Ratepayers and Residents of Bombay will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the following purposes.—

1st.—To adopt the Report of the Managing Committee.
2nd.—To appoint Members for the new Committee.
3rd.—To make arrangements for the forthcoming elections for the Municipal Corporation, so as to secure the return of the best men available.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee has kindly consented to preside.

DAVID GOSTLING,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay Ratepayers and Residents Association.
Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

### SALVATION ARMY.

GREAT WELCOME DEMONSTRATION.

IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
(Opposite Victoria Terminus,)
ON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 21ST, at 8. p.m.,
to celebrate the arrival in India of
Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER,
and a party of 50 English Officers.
RESERVED SEATS—ONE RUPEE.

### BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, 1st day of October, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the past year ending 31st August, 1888.
2. To appoint Director, in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September, till the 1st day of October, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that MINGUEL PAULO FERNANDES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the land and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Naigaum, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under old Nos. 146, New No. 15,01, New Survey No. 1 to 8-1213 1 to 2-1212, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the other property of the said Minguel Paulo Fernandes, on or towards the south by the property of Keshow Hurrychund, on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, and on or towards the west by the property of Jose Antonio Gonsalves.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchasers At orneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSE ANTONIO GONSALVES of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the land and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Medows street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Naigaum, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 sqa re yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, at Bombay, with the land secondly hereinafter described, under old Nos. 11, 49, 49, new Nos. 14 531 14,577, 14,577, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, west north and south par by the property of the said Keshow Hurrychund, and partly by the property of Ignacio Jao Henriques Jacinto Mancel Henriques.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Naigaum aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 1,200 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Jose Antonio Gonsalves, on or towards the south and west by the property of Keshow Hurrychand, and on or towards the east by the property of Minguel Paul Fernandez.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### SUNDER PANDURANG.
### NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Milton on Gonorrhœa | 11 | 0 |
| Parkes' Practical Hygiene, 1887 | 11 | 4 |
| Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, from January to June, 1888 | 4 | 4 |
| Milton on Spermatorrhœa 1887 | 7 | 0 |
| Gower's Diseases of Brain 1887 | 5 | 8 |
| Porter's Surgeon's Pocket-book 1887 | 4 | 12 |
| Meadow's Prescriber's Companion 1889 | 3 | 4 |
| Longley's Medical Lexicon 1888 | 2 | 12 |
| Synopsis of Therapeutics 1886 | 2 | 0 |
| Bayley's Chemists Pocket-book 1886 | 3 | 4 |
| Oliver's Urine Testing | 2 | 4 |
| Thomson's Examination of Chest | 2 | 12 |
| Tanner's Clinical Medicine | 3 | 0 |
| Morton's Refraction of the Eye 1886 | 2 | 0 |
| Guy's Forensic Medicine 1888 | 8 | 0 |
| Tanner's Index of Diseases | 6 | 8 |
| Lawson on Eye Diseases | 6 | 8 |
| Milton on Syphilis 1887 | 8 | 0 |
| Craig's Manual of Materia Medica 1887 | 3 | 12 |
| Hirsts American System of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, Vol. I. 1888 | 16 | 0 |
| Smith's Diseases in Children | 15 | 0 |
| Lusk's Science and Art of Midwifery 1887 | 11 | 4 |
| Dymook's Vegetable Materia Medica, 5 parts | 10 | 0 |
| Barbour's Manual of Gynecology 1886 | 16 | 0 |
| Smith's Operative Surgery on the Dead Body | 7 | 12 |
| Chever's Diseases of India 1886 | 16 | 8 |
| Walsham's Practice of Surgery 1887 | 7 | 0 |
| Yeo's Manual of Physiology 1887 | 9 | 0 |
| Robert's Theory and Practice of Medicine 1888 | 13 | 8 |
| Husband's Practice of Medicine 1888 | 4 | 12 |
| Meyer on Eye Diseases 1887 | 17 | 0 |
| Laudois' and Starling's Text-Book of Human Physiology, 2 Vols | 23 | 0 |
| Holme's Practical System of Surgery | 19 | 0 |
| Heath's Dictionary of Practical Surgery, 2 vols. | 21 | 0 |
| Miller's Elements of Chemistry *Organic* | 16 | 0 |
| Churchill's Face and Foot Deformities | 7 | 0 |
| Ferrier's Functions of the Brain | 11 | 4 |
| Day's Headaches | 4 | 8 |
| Smith's Abdominal Surgery 1887 | 9 | 8 |
| Maclean's Diseases of Tropical Climate | 7 | 0 |
| Doran's Gynæcological Operations 1887 | 10 | 4 |

SUNDER PANDURANG,
Booksellers, &c., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

### THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF FARES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, Season Tickets will be issued at the following revised rates between Stations Colaba to Virar inclusive :—

(1.) Monthly tickets.....At approximately the same rates as at present.
(2.) Quarterly tickets.....At 2½ times the charge for monthly tickets.
(3.) Half-yearly tickets..At double the charge for quarterly tickets, less 5 per cent.

2. Tables showing the revised fares will be exhibited at Stations for information of the public.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

### INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1888.

### J. NEUBERG.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, GUARANTEED quality, and PRIME CONDITION and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

| | Per 1,000 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|
| THOMSON'S PRIME | Rs. 22 0 | Rs. 2 8 |
| Do. No. 1 | „ 19 0 | „ 2 2 |
| DAWSON'S PRIME | „ 20 0 | „ 2 4 |
| Do. No. 1 | „ 18 0 | „ 2 0 |
| PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw) | „ 20 0 | „ 2 4 |
| Do. No. 2 ( ditto. ) | „ 18 0 | „ 2 0 |
| NONPAREIL ( ditto. ) | „ 15 0 | „ 1 12 |

CIGARS.

| | Per 1,000 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|
| HAVANNAHS No. 1 | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 2 12 |
| Do. No. 2 | „ 22 0 | „ 2 8 |
| Do. No. 3 | „ 18 0 | „ 2 0 |
| REGALIAS | „ 25 0 | „ 2 12 |

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

| | Per 1,000 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|
| INDIANAS (Cigars) | Rs. 27 0 | Rs. 3 0 |
| RAJAHS (Cheroots) | „ 18 0 | „ 2 0 |

COCONADA TOBACCO.

| | Per 1,000 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|
| BABINGTONS | Rs. 20 0 | Rs. 2 4 |
| | | Per 200 |
| OFFICE | „ 14 0 | „ 3 4 |

BURMAHS.
By direct importation.

| | Per 1,000 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. "Moung Loo" | Rs. 22 0 | Rs. 2 8 |
| No. 2. Burmah | „ 17 0 | „ 2 0 |

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA and the HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, new papers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Derband, and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY-ORDERS

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

RE-DIRECTION TO FIELD FORCE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND PARCELS.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, and also parcels received from the United Kingdom and places abroad, for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service and re-directed to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY-ORDERS.

Money-orders will be issued on India at in'and rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 8th September, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at Bandora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a House, No.—, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Hughton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 144 and New No. 16,685, and new survey No. 6,090 and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nurso Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

## NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the 'Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 150,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency o 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 1st October, 1888. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before 1st November, 1888. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 21st August, 1888, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Municipal Commission.
Municipal Office, Madras, 22nd August, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 5th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3½ per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 20th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 13th inst. and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 6, 1888.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khanapur Taluka | 4,000 |
| Belgaum do. | 2,500 |
| Total.. | 6,500 Khandis of 560lbs. each |

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. D. of Kanara | 2,400 |
| S. D. of Kanara | 2,100 |
| C. D. of Kanara | 300 |
| Total... | 4,500 Khandis. |

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Hamper Row, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22th September, 1888, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1881.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandavady, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RANCHORDAS and NARANDAS NATHOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Witalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWER GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased, GOVIND PANDURUNG, by their guardian *ad litem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NURROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction, on two lots, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House as follows :—Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above renamed Plaintiffs Nanabhai Gunpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Acharatbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Ranchordas, Narandas Nathoobai, Ganpatrao Pandurung, and Purshotum Nurrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady near Withulwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,764 and 1,765, and street Nos. 2,830 and 1, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurung.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under old Nos. 79, 91, 98, and 99, new Nos. 11,218, 11,221, 11,240 and 11,241, new survey Nos. 1, 2 and 3-2,385 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36 and now under ward No. 634 (1), and street No. 42, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurung, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Gunpatrao Pandurung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Munsukhlal and Damodar, Attorney's for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN
Acting Commissioner.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS ; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

# SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

## BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

## ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRON ROOFS | CRANES | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS |
| ROAD ROLLERS | CYLINDERS | |
| LAMP POSTS | GATES | ORNAMENTAL AND |
| GIRDERS | RAILINGS | GENERAL CASTINGS |
| BRIDGES | COLUMNS | |

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Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

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Engineer and Manager,
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ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Cigarette Cases | from Rs. 30 to Rs. 53 |
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Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

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For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

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We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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### GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

### IN USE 100 YEARS.
### SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which at times are rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Parsee New Year's Day.
Taboot Day.
Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees (return match).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Thorndale (s), from Newport; and Lombardy (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Sumatra (s), from Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th:—Stura (s), for China, &c.; Port Fairy (s), and Warora (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Monday last, terminated on Saturday evening.

THE SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY KOPOL NIDHASHRIT (RELIEF) FUND.—In commemoration of the pilgrimage to Benares and other sacred places lately performed by Mr. Jumnadas Lullooobhoy, he has contributed Rs. 100 to the above fund.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Waite, residing in Government House Road, Parel, reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash, to the value of Rs. 87, from a cupboard, some time between the 9th and 10th instant.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.—These races, which have been advertised to come off on Tuesday, 18th September, have been unavoidably postponed. It is not yet quite certain whether the second meeting of the Poona Cross Country Races will be held, as proposed, on the 24th instant; and should anything occur to alter that arrangement, the Kirkee Gymkhana Races will be brought off on that date. Otherwise, they will be postponed until after the Poona Races.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Saddoo Ragoo, a labourer, aged 25 years, employed at the Western India Mill at Parel. On Friday, while at work at a carding machine, deceased was accidentally dragged up in the machinery, severely injuring his head. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, touching the death of Luximon Babajee, aged 25 years. About six weeks ago, while returning home in the evening, deceased was bitten by a dog on his left shin on the Thakordwar Road. Since the occurrence he was subject to tremors two or three times a day, which lasted for half or three-quarters of an hour. The wound subsequently healed, but he used occasionally to complain of giddiness. About three days ago he had fever and convulsions and died on Friday. The verdict was that the deceased had died from hydrophobia.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Parel, touching the death of Ramchunder Bhasker, a carpenter, aged 22 years, who was addicted to drink for the past two or three years. On Wednesday night he left his house under the influence of liquor, and could nowhere be found. His body was subsequently found floating in a well near Government House, Parel. There were no marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of Vitabhai, woman, aged 18 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer, named Jankia Manajee, who lived in Bapty Road with his father-in-law. The woman appeared to be on intimate terms with her cousin, on which account her husband removed to other quarters. The deceased declined to go with her husband, saying she would rather die where she was than go away. On Saturday morning she left the house, and at 10 o'clock the same day her body was found floating in a hot water tank in the Bapty Mill premises. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEATH FROM HEART-DISEASE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the European-General Hospital, touching the death of Henry Nicholson, aged 58 years, a greaser on board the steamship Port Fairy, lying in this harbour. He complained of a pain in his side the day after the ship came to Bombay and was treated by Dr. Munday. On Friday evening he seemed to be growing worse, and was conveyed to the hospital where, upon his arrival, he was found to be dead. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination, said, the body was externally loaded with fat, and had a flabby appearance. He found the liver abnormally large and fatty. The kidneys were also undergoing fatty degeneration. The heart was enormous in size. The muscular walls were remarkably thin, and fatty degeneration had taken the place of a good deal of the muscular tissue, but there was no valvular insufficiency. From the evidence he had heard and the *post mortem* appearances he was of opinion that death was due to failure of the heart's action. It is quite common for life to be extinguished unexpectedly and very suddenly in such cases. The removal to hospital could not have benefited the deceased, while his actual removal may have accelerated his death. The treatment prescribed by Dr. Munday three days ago was, in his opinion, appropriate. The verdict was that the deceased had died from heart-disease.

TRESPASS BY A RAMOSEE.—A police ramosee was on Saturday charged, before Mr. Crawley Boevey, by Inspector Hack, with trespassing in the room of Mrs. Lawrence, the widow of a naval officer. Superintendent McDermott, in stating the case, said that the accused, Ketal Fuloor, had been posted on duty at the shop of a Parsee jeweller, in Apollo Street. The shop was on the ground-floor, and Mrs. Lawrence lived on the third-floor, the intermediate storey being empty. On Thursday night she had frequently felt the door of her room tried; but as it was secured from inside, it was not opened. But between half-past five or six o'clock in the morning she unlocked the door, keeping it closed, and shortly after she saw some one enter the room. She did not know who it was, and at once ran up and gave him a slap on the face and then followed him downstairs. It was then that she saw the man take up a bundle of clothes and a policeman's baton, and was convinced he was a ramosee. Mrs. Lawrence, as soon as she could, that morning reported the circumstances to Inspector Hack. That evening when the prisoner came on duty, Mr. Hack, for the sake of identity, placed him along with two other ramosees before Mrs. Lawrence, and she recognized him at once. It was pointed out that the prisoner had nothing whatever to do upstairs, and further that when he entered the room he was not dressed in uniform, as he would have been while on duty. In defence the prisoner admitted going into the room; but did so thinking it was unoccupied. He had only been few days on that post acting as a substitute. He could not explain why he went upstairs, merely saying it was his *nussib* or misfortune. The Magistrate remarked that the offence was a very serious one for a ramosee, a duly enrolled policeman, who was placed there on duty, to trespass without any cause in a lady's room. It was too serious a dereliction of duty to be treated departmentally, and therefore had been brought before him. His Worship felt that he should take into consideration that the accused would be dismissed the police force; but for the sake of the public in whose interest the police were employed he could not sentence him to less than a month's hard labour.

THE COST OF THE PADROADO TO GOA.—The meagre budget of India since the late Concordat shows an annual charge of Rs. 17,000 for the payment of the salaries of the three new Bishops, and of more than Rs. 30,000 for the maintenance of missionaries and of seminaries in foreign territory. We have thus to pay very dearly for the great love we bear to the ancient glories of the nation! And yet there are some who advise us to make further sacrifices for this burdensome right of the Padroado at the cost of the poor treasury of Goa. Do these people wish the ruin of the country? In the Bishoprics of Damaun, Meliapore, and Cochin natives are being prepared for the priesthood. European priests will be sent out as superiors of the missions because persons in authority believe that the natives possess only abilities for subordinate posts, and this opinion was held years ago by a distinguished citizen of Goa whom the majority of Padroadists of high position hold in highest veneration. And what is to be expected from the sacrifice we make of about Rs. 50,000 a year? Less than nothing, and yet even now there are persons amongst us who shed all the tears they have for the loss of an extensive Padroado, which it is impossible to maintain. Mr. Thomas Ribeiro is a poet and enjoys the privilege of singing the glories of the past in Parliament. But those who have to pay are obliged to consider the question with calmness and seriousness. Who does not covet glories maintained at the expense of others? The world is full of this easy and cheap patriotism.—*India Portugueza.*

## BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society was held at Khudduck, Israel Mohola, in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarker, on Wednesday last, at 7 p. m. Amongst others there were present Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, Mr. T. F. Punnett, the Revd. J. H. Lord, and several Beni-Israel gentlemen.

Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji was called to the chair on the motion of Mr. David Aaron Gudker, seconded by Mr. Reubin Benjamin Penker.

The chairman opened the proceedings of the meeting by asking the secretary to read the report of the Society. It stated that the donations during the past year amounted to Rs. 302, the subscriptions to Rs. 543-1-9, and the interest on promissory notes to Rs. 195-0-0, which together make a total of Rs. 1,045-1-9. This sum was smaller than that collected in the preceding year by Rs. 282-6-7. The deficiency had arisen from a reduction in subscriptions. The expenditure, viz., Rs. 1,083-4-9, had exceeded by Rs. 189-0-0 that of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 38-3-0 has had to be drawn from the balance of the year 1886. The committee directed the attention of the Society to this painful fact. The deficiency in the subscriptions has been caused by certain subcriptions having not been collected by the Society's agents on account of the transference of their regiments to new stations. Many poor soldiers, who formed the main contributors to the Society, found it difficult to pay their subscriptions as they were put to an extra expenditure by their transference. Among the donors from Bombay who contributed liberally to the Society, the committee had great pleasure in mentioning the names of his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Jardine, on the occasion of his presiding at the last annual meeting of the Society; and to these and to all other gentlemen the committee was most grateful for their munificence. There were in all twenty-five persons on the list of wards at the commencement of the past year, and eleven new persons were admitted during the year; so that in all there were thirty-six souls receiving aid from the Society during the year under report. The number has since been reduced by death and other causes. Three men and one woman had died, two were allowed occasional aid, and one woman had obtained support from her relations. Now there were in all twenty-nine men, women, and children receiving support from the Society.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—Gentlemen, I feel great pleasure, as also regret, at being called upon to occupy the position of your chairman on the present occasion: regret, because after having heard learned discourses for several years successively from highly gifted gentlemen occupying eminent positions in society, it will be a sore disappointment to you to have now nothing like a similar intellectual treat. I have no doubt that you remember with feelings of deep gratitude the learned and instructive addresses delivered at your annual gatherings by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. Sir Raymond West, the Honorable Justice Scott, the Honorable Mr. Justice Jardine, and others. These distinguished personages must have attended here at considerable sacrifice to themselves, and discoursed to you for your benefit with a view to give you encouragement from a cosmopolitan point of view. Having thus explained to you the cause of my regret, I shall now turn to the other point, namely, the pleasure which I feel on being associated with you on the present occasion. Gentlemen, I shall not conceal from you the real, genuine delight I feel in being allowed to take part in your proceedings for the furtherance of an extremely charitable cause. And, though you will altogether miss an intellectual treat, I beg of you to be assured that I sincerely sympathize with your Society and its object. I need hardly say that none would have been more pleased than myself, if your choice had fallen on some person better fitted to preside at this meeting, As it was, however, I felt most reluctant to displease my old friend and your worthy secretary, Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarker, by not acceding to his wishes that I should take the chair. And now, gentlemen, to turn to the immediate business in hand. You will have observed from the report just read to us that the collection this year has somewhat fallen short of that for last year. This is no doubt a matter for regret, but, in my humble opinion, certainly not such as ought to disappoint or discourage you in your laudable work. Your Society has been labouring for a long series of years to provide food and raiment to the utterly destitute members of your community. Need I say that no work can be more charitable or praiseworthy than this? However destitute and helpless they may be, they are, in common with the rest of mankind, children of the same Common Father; and it must be pleasing in his sight to see you extending your sympathy and protection to those who are, from whatever cause, unable to provide for their daily necessary wants. The accomplishment of good, meritorious work requires strenuous efforts; and if your Society perseveres, as it has hitherto done, you may rest assured the Almighty will bless your exertions, and they will bear good fruit. I see from the list of your subscribers that the major portion of them consists of soldiers occupying humble positions, and having very limited incomes. The fact, then, of their having come forward in such large numbers to support the cause of the poor and the destitute, speaks volumes in favour of their charitable feelings. In my estimation, half a rupee from a soldier is worth more than twenty or thirty from a millionaire. Your Society very properly has expressed feelings of gratitude towards the subscribers and towards those who have voluntarily acted as agents for collecting small subscriptions. In conclusion, I beg your Society will permit me to make a small donation as my humble mite towards the support of the charitable cause you have undertaken. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. F. Punnett, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said:—Gentlemen, I have to ask you to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Nana Moroji for presiding here this evening. He has referred to the learned addresses that have been given to you by English gentlemen who have presided here in previous years, and those addresses, no doubt, were very valuable. I remember reading some of them with much interest, especially one given by Sir Raymond West a few years ago. But though a great deal of learning is very useful, sympathy is at times even more so, and it is very kind of our chairman to come and show such warm sympathy in the good work you are doing as he has this evening. I have not myself had the pleasure of attending any of these meetings before, though I have been many years in Bombay, but I feel great interest in any Society that has for its object the case of our poorer brethren. That is a work, that is a great deal too much neglected now-a-days, and very few give sufficient thought to the poor around them. They do not consider that the rupee which is so little to many gives life to a starving man, and I am very glad to see that your Society is doing what it can for the poorer members of your community. I hope it will receive greater support in the present year than it has in the past. One is very glad to see a gentleman in Mr. Nana Moroji's position in another and larger community in this city coming here and aiding you in your good work, and I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to him for presiding this evening. (Applause.)

Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarker seconded the proposal, and thanked the chairman for his taking trouble for the meeting. The secretary then brought to the notice of the meeting that the chairman had given a donation of Rs. 25 to the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society. The proceedings then terminated.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1888-89... | £14,000,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 8th September, 1888 ..... | £ 5,653,000 |
| Balance to be remitted from 9th Sept., 1888, to 31st March, 1889 ..... | £ 8,347,000 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th September, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... | 29·778 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 82·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 77·4 |
| Dew Point ..... | 75·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·815 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).. | 4·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... | 85·0 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 78·6 |
| General Directions of Wind.* ..... | WNW, NW, WNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ..... | 334 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 4·51 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 56·14 |
| „ year ..... | |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Sept. .. | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

### MISCONDUCT OF A PUBLIC SERVANT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KRISHNAJEE GOVIND DESHPANDE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 14th May last, convicted the accused of having, as a public servant, framed an incorrect record with intent to save a person from legal punishment under section 218 of the Indian Penal Code. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Vasudeo G. Bhandarkar, appeared for the prisoner, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused was Deshpande and Kulkarnee of Gokak, and an influential man in the town. His brother, Dasapa, was also a prominent member of the Municipality. On the morning of 13th July, 1887, Rao Saheb Hanmant Tamajee, mamlutdar of Gokak, happened to be walking past a chowry on his way to view the river which was at that time in flood, when his attention was directed to three strangers who were in confinement there in the custody of two village peons. He spoke to them and was informed that they had come to Gokak on the previous day in search of a white pony which had been stolen from the patel of their village, and that they had found the pony tied up in the house of one Shumsoodin Mollah, head priest of the Mahomedans, at Gokak; that on the suggestion of two of the village police, they and the Mollah had gone the previous evening to the house of the accused Kulkarnee to arrange about the pony, that the latter and his brother had directed the Mollah to send the pony to the village pound; that subsequently these three men had an altercation with the Kulkarnee and his brother, which ended in their being assaulted and bound, and sent for the night in custody to the chowry on a charge of attempting to commit theft in the Kulkarnee's wada. The three strangers, who were Berads by caste, also showed to the mamlutdar a note which they had brought from the police patel of their village concerning the missing pony. The mamlutdar, suspecting that things were not right, sent for the pony from the pound, called the Mollah and the police patel, and went to a temple in the vicinity, where he held a searching enquiry. He also sent for the pound register book from the house of the accused, and found that the white pony had been entered in it as having been impounded by Shumsoodin on the 8th July, though the evidence showed that it had been impounded only the previous night, *i. e.*, the 12th July. On the mamlatdar's examination of the Kulkarnee and his brother, they denied all knowledge of the pony, alleging that three strangers had come to their house to commit theft. The mamlatdar, in his magisterial capacity, reported that a case had been made out against the Kulkarnee and his brother of assault and wrongful confinement, and also against the Kulkarnee of framing an incorrect document as a public servant with improper intent, and further that the counter-charge of theft brought by the Kulkarnee against the three Berads was false. After many delays, the charges were heard by Mr. Andiing, who acquitted the Kulkarnee and his brother of wrongful confinement and assault, but committed the former for trial at the Sessions, on a charge under section 218 of the Penal Code. His Honor, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, said: The accused has been convicted under section 218 of the Indian Penal Code. He is a public servant whose duty it is to write entries in a cattle pound registers, and is found to have made a false entry in the register with a certain intent. The question in this appeal is whether that intent was to save the complainant, Shumsoodin, from legal punishment for the offence of dishonestly receiving a stolen mare. If that was not his intent, the conviction cannot be sustained. It is not necessary, in order to support the convictions to prove, that Shumsoodin was, as a matter of fact, guilty of an offence. (Reg. *vs.* Huribhat Surmas, 8 Cal. Weekly Reporter, Cr. 68.) Assuming that the facts as to the making of the false entry have been correctly found, the accused would be guilty of an offence under section 218, if he believed or had reason to believe that Shumsoodin had committed an offence against section 211, and if his object in framing the false record was to save Shumsoodin from legal punishment. (Imperatrix *vs.* Amirudeen, I. L. R., 3 Cal., 412.) It is clear on the evidence that the accused never, for a moment, believed that Shumsoodin was guilty of any offence at all. On the contrary, he knew that he was innocent, and he deliberately worked upon the fears of Shumsoodin in order to obtain from him a bribe as a reward for saving him from a position which he had been brought by the accused to believe, was a perilous one for himself. Shumsoodin may have thought that criminal proceedings would be taken against himself. But the accused never seems to have had any such fear; for he knew that Shumsoodin had openly and honestly purchased the mare. This, so far as we can understand, the Sessions Judge's finding as to the accused's intent, represents his view of the case, and it is the view suggested by a consideration of Shumsoodin's evidence. Thus the accused's intention was not to screen Shumsoodin from legal punishment, but to obtain money for himself. That being so, he has not committed an offence under section 218 of the Penal Code. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence and order the fine, if paid, to be refunded. For an attempt to obtain a bribe the accused was not tried; and we express no opinion on the evidence as to any such attempt. If further proceedings are deemed necessary in respect of that accusation, they can be taken.

## THE MOHORRUM.

THE Mahomedan festival, called the Mohorrum, will be brought to a close this evening at about sunset. For this occasion the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, has issued licenses for the construction of one hundred and seventy-nine taboots and nine hundred and eighteen punjas. These will be distributed as follows:—In the A division, which extends from Colaba and includes the Fort, Esplanade, Arthur Crawford Markets, Bori Bunder, and the foreshore up to Carnac Bunder, there will be five taboots and twenty-two punjas. In the B division, which extends from the Crawford Markets, Kudduck, Pydowni, Memon Mohola, Chuckla, Maudavie, and Oomercarry, there will be fourty-eight taboots and one hundred and fifty-nine punjas. In the C Division, which extends from Dhobie Talao, Lohar Chawl, Wyttul-Wady, Sonapore, Bholeshwar, Kalbadavie, and Khara Talao, there will be sixty-four taboots and two hundred and twenty-eight punjas. In the D Division, which extends from Malabar Hill and includes Chowpatty, Mahalaxmee, Breach Candy up to Thakordwar, Girgaum and Khetwady, and there will be eleven taboots and ninety-seven punjas. In the E Division, which extends from Cammateepoora and includes Byculla, Mazagon, and a portion of Parel, there will be thirty-two taboots and three hundred and sixty-nine punjas. In the F. and G. Divisions, which extend from a portion of Parel and include Worlee, Mahim, Sion, Dadur, Matoonga, and Sewree, there will be nineteen taboots and forty-three punjas.

At about noon to-day the taboots and punjas from the several sections of the city will move in a procession by the usual route, through Bheudy Bazaar Road and the Kalbadavie Road, thence from the Bible Depository through the Esplanade Cross-Road, over the Carnac Bunder over-bridge and thence to the seashore at Cooly Bunder, where the gaudily painted frail structures will be immersed.

The European police officers in charge of sections will be mounted, and will follow up each procession that leaves their district of supervision so as to maintain order. During the course of the afternoon, while the procession is passing, the tramway cars will cease running through the Esplanade Cross-Road, Kalbadavie and Bheudy Bazaar Roads, so that through communication by the tramway to Girgaum, Grant Road, Byculla, and Wari Bunder from the Fort will stop for a time. As usual, as in former years at this festival, the liquorshops and other places where intoxicating drugs are sold have been closed by the order of the Collector of Abkari Revenue since Saturday morning last, and will be kept closed until the conclusion of the Mohorrum festival after sunset.

A CALCUTTA native paper regretfully alludes to the departure from ill-health, of the Rev. Manser Bell, one of the members of the Oxford Mission. Mr. Bell is a nephew of the late Major Evans Bell. He joined the Mission in the first week of January last, and at once commenced to work with great vigor and zeal. His breadth of sympathy and geniality of temper won for him within the last few months the love of every gentleman that came into contact with him.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

## THE UNION MILLS.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Tribhovundass Nuthoobhoy, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

Your company was registered on the 15th March 1888, and the directors now lay before you their first report made up from that date up to 31st August, 1888. A suitable plot of foras ground, admeasuring 24,070 square yards was secured on the Delisle Road at an average price of Rs. 1-11 per square yards, which price, looking to the marked increase in the value of land in Bombay, your directors think quite fair. Tenders for the erection of the mill buildings were immediately invited and the contract for the works was given to the lowest of these. Fair progress is being made with the works, and it is hoped that they will be completed by the end of this year. Your mills will contain about 21,000 ring spindles, and the order for these with their preparation and engines, boilers, and shafting have been almost settled with the various machinists.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously, adopting the above report; re-electing Messrs. Tribhovundass Nuthoobhoy, Khimjee Jewa, and F. R. Wadia as directors; and appointing Messrs. Luckmidas Girdhurdas and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL.

A MUSICAL and dramatic entertainment was given on Friday evening, at Parel, by the Parel Gymkhana, and was in every way a success. The entertainment was followed by a dance, furnishing a very comprehensive programme. A very large audience was present, and in a short time there were no vacant seats to be seen. The other items of the olio were very enjoyable. A novel feature was a stump speech on Temperance by Mr. Sawyers, whose get-up as a "negro" was perfect Mr. Pennock gave a couple of humorous songs, including the familiar "Moods and Tenses," which were deservedly well received, and the song "Will-o'-the-Wisp" was well rendered by Mr. W. T. Hart, who also gave a comic song "Oh! its there," which was so heartily received that an encore was demanded. That Mr. Hawkins should sing the grand "St. Paul's" well goes without saying, though it was a pity to place it immediately after the stump speech. The "Larboard Watch," the familiar duet, followed, given by Mr. and Mrs. Riches, and Mrs. Crimmins then sang the "River of Years" very tastefully. The first part of the programme concluded with a very sweet cornet solo of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord," by Mr. Hawkins, which was perhaps the most interesting feature of the concert. After an interval the curtain rose on the farce "The Turned Head," a piece which kept the audience in a roar of laughter for three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Hart, whose name is well-known in connection with amateur theatricals in Parel, was the life and soul of the piece. He took upon himself the duties of stage management, and it is to his efforts that the success of the farce was mainly due. The other parts were well sustained by Mrs. Pennock and Messrs. A. G. Scott, T. Irving, B. Johnson, A. Sawyers, and J. F. Pennock. After the farce was concluded amidst hearty applause, the room was speedily cleared for dancing, which was kept up till the small hours. The committee, particularly the honorary secretary Mr. Scott, deserved credit for the success of their first entertainment. We understand that it is the intention of the committee to make the entertainment a monthly affair, and if future concerts reach the standard of this one a lasting success may be confidently predicted.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

THE trial of Rahimat Nathu, Ami Abdool Cadur, Aman Hashum, and Nanka Musa, all Mahomedans, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of Sarwarkhan Hooseinkhan, a Pathan, was continued on Saturday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson appeared for the defence.

Some further corroborative evidence was called for the prosecution. Each of the prisoners called one witness to prove an *alibi*.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury, laid great stress on the fact that all the witnesses for the prosecution were Pathans, castemen of the deceased, and therefore most likely to have an *animus* against the prisoners. The story told for the prosecution was incredible on the face of it, that a strong, muscular Pathan, like the deceased, sat quietly on his cot and received the blows inflicted upon him by the first prisoner. It was the fact that the deceased picked up a quarrel with the first prisoner, and a general scuffle ensued, in which Pathans and Bombay Mahomedans engaged; but there was no reliable evidence as to who struck the blows which caused the death of the deceased.

The jury, after a short consultation, found all the prisoners guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoners at the bar,—You have been convicted upon very clear evidence of a most brutal assault which resulted in the death of this unfortunate young man. The court is determined, as far as it can, to check this habit of attacking people with sticks and fracturing their skulls. The first prisoner was then sentenced to transportation for ten years, and each of the other three to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

BALLOO GOVIND, *alias* Balloo Papru, a Hindu, was charged with housebreaking by night in order to commit theft, and pleaded guilty. There was a long list of previous convictions against the prisoner, whom his Lordship sentenced to transportation for ten years.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 17.—Taboot Day.
Parsee New Year's Day.
„ 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
„ 19.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 26.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Race.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 15.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent McDermott charged a Parsee, named Eduljee Adurjee, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with being disorderly in a public place. The accused, it appeared, took great offence at the apparent conversion of another young Parsee, named Rustomjee Cooper, who had, on Friday evening, at a meeting of the Salvationists in Patel Street, Fort, testified to the good the prayers and meetings of the *multifaaj* people had done him, at the same time exhorting others to follow his example. It was usual, it appeared, for the Salvationists after the meeting to march together to the Hall at Bori Bunder, and disliking the idea of a Parsee marching in the ranks, the accused, Eduljee, interfered, trying to get Rustomjee away. A police havildar, fearing that there would be a fight between the Parsees and the convert prevented, the accused going near the latter, when Eduljee pushed the policeman and, being cheered by a large crowd of his comrades, knocked his turban off. He was, however, arrested and taken away.

Evidence of these facts having been given, the accused denied that he was the aggressor, and averred that the policeman was in fault.

The Magistrate remarked that the boy did not appear to have been interfered with.

Superintendent McDermott said that it seemed to be the intention of the Parsees to assault or, in some other way, interfere with him, and the sepoy went to his protection, when he was pushed and jostled.

The Magistrate observed that the police had used a very wise discretion in making as little of the affair as possible, but he felt that he should warn the accused and others if this occurred again, it would not be treated so lightly. It was scandalous that in a city like Bombay persons should not be allowed to act up to their convictions without being persecuted. However, he did not wish to make much more of it than was necessary, and with the warning he gave he would inflict a penalty of Rs. 5, and trusted he would hear no more of this.

## CANDID ADVICE TO CONGRESS WALLAS.

THE suggestion which has been more than once made in these columns that the National Congress should clip its wings somewhat, and descend to the practicalities of provincial politics and provincial necessities, appears to be finding increasing favour amongst the more influential native journals. The *Mahratta* approved of it the other day, and now the *Indian Spectator* writes:—

The demand is gathering strength for local or provincial Conferences. And we are glad to see that the public opinion of Calcutta is as much in favour of these as it is in Bombay. Both have adduced very good reasons for the suggestion, and except that the proposal may just now embarrass the promoters of the larger movement, it is certainly worthy of immediate adoption. Of a conflict, however, there need be no fear, as the two movements could be distinct both as regards time and programme. Perhaps the best plan would be to hold provincial Conferences in May, at which the Resolutions of the National Congress meeting of December last might be taken in hand, together with such local or provincial questions as press for solution. We have always been of opinion that for practical purposes the discussion at a provincial Conference would be far more important than the sort of deliberations to which the Congress meetings have hitherto had to confine themselves. Let the Congress have all the talking to itself on imperial questions, and the shaping of a general policy. More than this it cannot well do, though of course a great deal more remains to be done which comes within the scope of a local Conference. Was not some such division of labour contemplated at the time the Congress idea first saw the light? Bengal had a Conference of its own soon after the meeting of the first Congress at Bombay. Why the movement did not spread, and why it was not repeated at Calcutta, is more than we can say. If there has been a failure, we are inclined to ascribe it mainly to jealousy and indifference. The former feeling appears to be as active between Hindus and Hindus as between Hindus and Mahomedans. It has to answer more or less for the apathy of local politicians. This is so far as the leading men of a province are concerned. As to the other, they see something in the poor ill-used word national which is absolutely fascinating. Christmas time is the best for travelling and sightseeing, and when board and lodging are included in the invitation of the Congress, few of our young gentlemen on leave can resist the temptation of joining the National Congress. All this child's play was perhaps necessary during the first few years. It may discredit the movement if it is continued much longer, and will incapacitate the few young men we have in the country from taking a serious view of their responsibilities. Let the Congress have only 100 picked men, men whom India knows and confides in: let these devote themselves to one or two important Resolutions, and let them be charged with the duty of giving effect to those Resolutions in their respective provinces, with the aid of other local politicians, besides attending to provincial work. We submitted this proposal soon after the meeting of the Bombay Congress. We have seen nothing since to modify the opinion which has indeed become more acceptable now than at the time we first expressed it. Even now we do not desire to press it on others with undue severity. But there is no harm in confessing that we are getting tired of high-sounding names with such a very low substratum of earnest work to support them.

## WATERSPOUTS IN THE HUGHLI.

MR. E. S. ELSON writes to the *Englishman*:—On Tuesday, the 4th instant, a fine waterspout was projected from the level vapour-plane of a silvery-edged towering cumulus cloud, or as our American cousins would term it a "thunder head" over the western side of Kulpee anchorage, and near the village of Jiggerkolly, which, by the aid of a good telescope, showed well the downrush on the inside of the tube, and its counterpart, the whirling uprush on its outside twisting and coiling round and round against the watch hands (face upwards.)

The day had been close, hot, and breezeless, so far as the surface was concerned, and the cloud in question formed a grateful screen to the afternoon's sun, which was shining brightly north and south of our position; and continued to do so until old Sol hid his face for the night in lower clouds later on. At about 5 P.M. a well formed waterspout was observed trailing away north-eastward from the clouds northern verge: then about 45 or 30 degrees high. Near the dense cloud from which it grew its mass was dark and opaque; but from half way down its length to below where it terminated in an unfinished turmoil of jags and rags, it was semi-transparent, the clouds beyond in the background being distinctly seen through it; and there was a light coloured tube within its gauzy mass which at times was very pronounced and conspicuous.

There seemed to be no commotion on the river or the shore, over which its lower part hung at a height of five or six hundred feet, from the time when it was first observed until it began to wave and draw itself upwards. It was then, when it had shrunk and shortened, that the inside downrush was seen to advantage, and the simultaneous upward whirl around the dense remains of the tube, which, so far as I was able to make out from the motions of the cloudlet, I cannot do better than liken to the turning inside out of a coat sleeve or of a stocking, only the end of the tube was always ragged; and here, where this reversing process was taking place, there was great commotion in the air currents, more especially after the tube had withdrawn itself up to its opaque head.

I had a good telescope, observed these phenomena very carefully, and was on the alert for optical illusions; and, as the upper part of the spout remained intact for a long time after the gossamer-like lower continuation had melted into invisible vapour, I had an opportunity of studying it well.

It was very remarkable to see two or three common kites hovering high up in the vapour plane round and round the dense tube, every now and then becoming hidden behind it as they performed their gyrations; and in the same direction as the ragged fragments of rack or scud which were rushing round and upwards towards the dense head of the spout, until they were actually lost to sight in the very cloud itself.

The "thunder headed" cloud, from the lower part of which the spout issued, gradually melted away, and grew less gaudy as it dwindled, without, as is usual under similar circumstances, pouring forth a torrent of rain. But there was a double rainbow projected on the clouds banking up over to the eastward, and evidently rain was falling in the space between them and the sun for some time after the last remains of the spout had disappeared and all was again tranquil aloft

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THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND,
"AGENTS WANTED."

NOTICE is given that on MONDAY EVENING next, the 17th instant, whilst the TABOOTS are PASSING along the Frere Road from Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder, that portion of the FRERE ROAD will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th Sept., 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

*Hunyadi János.*
*THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.*
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

*Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.*

SOLE EXPORTERS:
*THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,*
19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
*Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.*
DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.
10 bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs.
7 " " 9½ lbs.
5 " dhoties.
2 cases colored lappets.
2 " net scarfs.
2 " white handkerchieves.
1 " grey hose.
1 " colored flannel.
6 casks grease.
A few cases of wine, such as claret, whisky, champagne, &c.
50 gross, cup, square, cassel and holl brass hooks.
On account of the concerned—
12 cases wire wove roofing, substitute for glass.
1 " varnish for the above.
On account oft he concerned—
1 case damaged broad cloth.
Also at 3 p.m. at the Government Central Press, Fort—Iron tank, fly wheel, wall brackets, hangers, scrap iron and miscellaneous binders press.
MENESSE & CO..
Bombay, September 17, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th instead of MONDAY, the 17th instant, the latter being a holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 " scarves.
2 bales lawn cambrics.
2 cases T red cambrics
20 boxes Spanish port.
95 " Jean Bernaux Frere's brandy.
3 musical boxes of English and Hindustani tunes.
15 cases each 1 doz. quarts Manzanilla.
15 cases each 1 doz. quarts Fino.
A quantity, of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores consisting of clamps, bolts and nuts, brass screws, packing cases, wire, copper discs, &c.
On account of the concerned.
1 case black tanned picking bands, 428 lb.
By order of Mr. Ardaseer Meherban Eranee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. P. Aganoor and Cos. of Batavia—
1 barrel indigo,
By order of Marwaree Goonjee, Ookajee and on account and at the risk of Tricumdas Vussonjee—
1 pair gold sackla.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light dog-cart, with hood in good condition, suitable for a galloway.
1 neat and light English-built Park phaeton, by Kesterton,
1 handsome, light, English-built double-seated-circular fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Bomby Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Shroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markur, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road and 73, 73, 79, 81, 81 A, Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4356 and 4857, and under Survey No. 9/38, and all which said premises for some time past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable landed property, on D'Lisle Road, at Parell, near the Curry Road Station.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. with sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Sha Luckumsey Nupoo and Peerbhoy Goolam Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Cowasjee Manockjee Khuradee, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Foras land or ground, situate at Parell, D'Lisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,152 square yards or thereabouts, and bound on the west by the public road, called D'Lisle Road, on the east by the property of Bumboojee Mullocjee, on the north by the property of Rustomjee Ardaseer, and on the south by the public road, called Curry Road, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 662 and new No. 1261 and new Survey No. 2670.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to St. Thomas' Cathedral, the valuable handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, tabls and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of DR. D. N. RAY.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 17th September, 1888.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

CONSOLS continue to decline in London owing to dearer money, yesterday's quotation, being 98 for the account. Silver, according to Reuter, was unchanged at 44 d. per oz; but we learn through private channels that the price was nominal at 44d. to 44½d., with a firm market, and sellers holding off; and to-day the price is wired at 44⅛d. Rupee and Indian Sterling Paper were unchanged yesterday. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was ⅛ higher at 3⅜ per cent. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent lower, at 105⅞; and exchange on London had declined a centime, at Francs 25·41½.

In anticipation of dividend declarations, Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares had advanced 10s. per share, say, to £26-10s. and £20, respectively, while Hongkong were £1 higher, at £51-10s. The National Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and carries forward, £17,000.

The Wheat Market had become dull, and quotations show a decline of 2d. per quarter in Hard Red to arrive *via* the Canal, and 6d. per quarter in Club No. 2 by both routes. The total Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 1,950,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 50,000 quarters since the previous Friday. Linseed also is called dull; but the rate for Calcutta seed comes 6d. per quarter higher by both routes. Rapeseed was firm and unchanged in value. Coffee was quieter, and Mid.-Plantation was 1s. per cwt. cheaper.

COTTON in Liverpool was no longer firm yesterday, and the market closed quiet, Surats steady, 8,000 bales only, including 800 East, Indians having been taken. In the latter, "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bengal, "Fair" Coconada, and "Good" Westerns an advance of 1-16d.; but spot Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 6⅛d. per lb. American arrivals were 1-64d. higher for September-November, and December-January deliveries, lower to the same extent for November-December, and unchanged in the most distant position. Oomra and Broach were one franc dearer at Havre. The Manchester Market had been strong at previous quotations.

To-day the Liverpool Market was quiet all round, the sales reached only 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats; and Mid-Uplands declined ½d., say, to 6d. per lb., other quotations remaining unaltered.

Retuter's weekly figures from Liverpool show a considerable contraction in business, the total sales having, at 68,000 bales, fallen short of those of the previous week by 36,000 bales, while the takings of the trade were 36,000 bales less, illustrating the remarks which we made in this connection a week ago. The total stock had been further reduced by 56,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, showed a deficiency of 194,000 bales, compared with last year, and of 121,000 bales as against the year before. The stock of Surats was 5,000 bales lighter at 71,000 bales. The total visible supply had further fallen off during the week by 70,000 bales, making the deficiency 437,000 bales, and 283,000 bales, compared with last year and 1886, respectively. Of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight than there were a week ago, 248,000 bales less than at this time last year, and 98,000 bales fewer than in 1886.

The spot price in New York was 1-16 cent. higher yesterday at 10 7-16 cents, and Futures for December advanced 5 points, say; to 9-68 cents, the Receipts at the U. S Ports having been 9,000 bales against 28,000 bales last year, and 13,000 bales, the year before. There was no further movement in prices to-day; but the Receipts continued very small at 7,000 bales, against 25,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1887, and 14,000 bales in 1886. As will be seen from our usual statement subjoined, the Receipts at the U. S. Ports since the opening of the fresh season, have been much behind those of the previous two years, say, to the extent of 141,000 bales, as against 1887, and 41,000 bales compared with 1886, bearing out the statement in the Agricultural Bureau Report of the 10th instant, regarding the delay in the picking of the crop through unfavourable weather.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1888. | 1887. | 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 46,000 | 126,000 | 72,000 |
| " exports to U. K. | 31,000 | 30,000 | 21,000 |
| " " Continent | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 85,000 | 226,000 | 126,000 |
| " exports to U. K. " | 44,000 | 60,000 | 36,000 |
| " Cont. " | 10,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 185,000 | 190,000 | 209,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 763,000 | 1,196,833 | 1,012,930 |
| " Surats | 214,000 | 462,490 | 311,380 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 290,000 | 453,690 | 390,720 |
| " London | 16,000 | 39,000 | 25,000 |
| American Afloat | 30,000 | 50,000 | 27,000 |
| East Indian " | 25,000 | 34,000 | 32,000 |
| | 331,000 | 576,690 | 465,720 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 6⅛d. | 5⅛d. | 5⅛d. |
| " Good Fair Dhollera | 4⅜d. | 3⅜d. | 3 13-16d. |
| Difference | 1¾d. | 1⅜d. | 1 7-16d |

Our local market for Cotton has been firm today, and nearly 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands, half being Julgaum, at Rs. 203, and the rest Bengals, at Rs. 169; Dhulia, at Rs. 186; and Khangaum, at Rs. 212½ per candy. For contracts in Cotton of the next crop rates ruled rather easier after the nominal closing of the market yesterday, and transactions are reported at 168 for "Good" Bengals for January, some having been booked to European buyers. "Fully Good" was also done between dealers, at Rs. 178; "Good Broach for March, at Rs. 229; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 199,200. The tone of the market has since been steadier, but operators are rather holding off.

WHEAT.—In view of the advices from home above chronicled, not to speak of local drawbacks, this market keeps very quiet, demand for export having subsided, and very little has been done in any description to-day. Prices, however, are unchanged all round.

SEEDS also are not now wanted for export, and transactions continue to be on a small scale; but the market is steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 255 bales. |
| Wheat | 46,845 cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,704 " |
| Rapeseed | 7,327 " |

FREIGHTS have been quiet, not to say dull, very little demand being now felt; but quotations, so far, show but little change.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the continued firmness in the price of silver, rates opened somewhat easier to-day, presumably firm, the banks having sold largely during the past two days and wishing to pause a little until something more definite is known as to the cause of this rise in Silver; and that there is some substantial reason for the strong upward movement we have no doubt, as Rothschilds have been large buyers up to 44d. per oz., and as chronicled above, a further advance has been established to-day. A little Bank Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4 19-32d this morning, and private at 1s. 4⅜d, and some 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 13-16d; but few Bills have been coming out, and demand for remittance from the bazaar has been slight. The market closed quiet at the following quotations, both for ready and forward business:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 19-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 19-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 21-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 " | 1s. 4 13-16d. | " |
| Francs 3 " | 178 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at a further decline of ¼ to 3-16 per cent. in Fours, and has remained quiet at that level all day, with a little doing for the coming account, but nothing to speak of on other lines. We quote 100⅝ to 11-16 for cash; 100 9-16 for the 29th instant; and 100 7-16 for the October account. The price of 4½ per cent. Paper has been advanced to 105½.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the Parsi holiday.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888.


THE arrival of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson, the President of the Commission of Inquiry, at Poona, is an indication that no time will be lost in constituting the Court. Mr. Quinton and Mr. Crosthwaite have been, as well as Mr. Justice Wilson, gazetted for the special duty assigned them. The Bombay Government have appointed them a Commission for the purposes specified under the provisions of Act 37 of 1850. When asking for the services of officials the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Government of India a statement of the general nature of the charges to be investigated. It has been generally understood that the charges and allegations extend over a wide area, that they are numerous, and that some of them refer to a period of time anterior to the appointment of Mr. Crawford to the Commissionership of the Central Division. While there was still any doubt as to whether the charges and allegations in question were based upon anything better than rumour, and it was possible that it might not be deemed necessary to subject them to formal scrutiny before a Commission, or before the ordinary tribunals, there was reason for silence as to the specific nature of the charges preferred against Mr. Crawford. In maintaining this attitude of studied reserve we declined to follow the example of the leading English journals, which seldom think it necessary to refrain from setting out the charges preferred against individuals long before they have been submited to judicial inquiry. In this way the *Times* and other London papers have succeeded in arrogating to themselves the functions of public prosecutors, and to such an extent has this new development of the role of modern journalism been carried, that when the machinery of the regular courts provided by law is not invoked by the accused a Commission is created by Act of Parliament under the stimulus of public agitation to deal with the reputations and the interests affected. The inconvenience and the danger of such a course seem to us to greatly outweigh any advantages which may possibly accrue from a usurpation of executive functions by the press. The more modest function of the organs of public opinion is to chronicle events and interpret them according to the best information obtainable, holding the balance fairly. The repute of individuals has to be weighed against considerations of the general good. When this is done, without any failure to realise the responsibility which rests upon everyone to maintain the accepted principles of conduct and action, the interests of the community are best served. From the day when the Commissioner of the Central Division was suspended the air has been thick with rumours as to the nature and number of the charges which it was the intention of the Government to submit to the investigation of an independent Commission chosen from amongst officials in other Presidencies. But we have of set purpose abstained from publishing anything beyond the fact that such rumours were current, and that they were under inquiry. We also stated that in the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government the allegations could only be dealt with as a whole by a Commission, the regular courts being debarred from dealing with more than three different charges under one indictment. The representations made in the columns of other papers that the reason that the charges were not preferred in the ordinary courts was the absence of evidence in support of them seemed to challenge premature publicity. We could easily have disposed of that misleading presentation of a matter of the gravest importance, affecting the public, the interests of justice, and the character of the administration. But we found it possible to justify the course taken without dwelling on the specific character of the charges and allegations.

The Commission is now constituted, its members are at Poona or on the way thither. Obviously it would be useless to prolong silence as to the nature of the charges. They have been framed, and as they will certainly be preferred with such evidence in support of them as may be available, no useful purpose would be served by any longer withholding a general statement of their character. Being various in kind and degree they will probably be dealt with by the Commission under general heads, of which the first and most serious will be some twenty-five cases of alleged bribery. The cases of bribery and corruption disposed of, the Commission will then have to inquire into charges of indebtedness to natives residing within the limits of the Divisions over which Mr. Crawford was Commissioner, contrary to the regulations on that behalf: borrowing money from subordinates, abuse of official patronage and other irregularities. The form of charge is understood to be already framed, but the number and the details of the cases under each head are not yet filled in. It is believed that substantially the details of most of the cases under the different headings will be laid before the Commissioners when the Court of Inquiry is opened. But it may be that a supplementary list of cases will be placed before the Commission a week later. In this case three clear days' delay—equivalent to five days—will be given to the accused to prepare his defence before the fresh charges are gone into; if further time be required it can be obtained by application to the Commission. The Commission might so far as the preparations necessary are concerned begin the inquiry on the 1st October; but if Mr. Crawford's advisers should claim more than the ten days' notice which must accompany the delivery of the list of charges to be first proceeded with, a later date will probably be fixed for the first sitting. It was stated soon after the suspension of the Commissioner that the number of cases then under examination numbered about fifty, of which twenty appeared to be sufficiently serious to demand judicial inquiry. As the field of investigation was extended the number of allegations grew, and eighty was spoken of as undergoing investigation. The cases that will probably form the bulk of those which will go before the Commission are those appertaining to the Central Division. The allegations extending to the Southern Division have all reference to a former period, and are at least two or three years old, making the testing of evidence, procuring of documents, &c., a matter of difficulty. Inquiries in the Southern Mahratta Country have, indeed, been made in regard to charges which have been brought to the notice of Government. But the greater number of cases in the first list submitted to the Commission will probably refer mainly to the Central Division.

There has been such a wide field of allegation that the process adopted has been one rather of selection and rejection than of search. In regard to the cases of bribery and corruption all that need at present be stated is that they for the most part involve charges of selling promotions, or cancelling transfers in the Central Division. It is alleged that considerable sums were paid for the most part to supposed agents; but in some instances the allegation is that the money was paid direct. The alleged payments are for the most part represented as having been made in specie, but not always, currency notes being sometimes asserted to have been the medium. It is reported that there has been an active inquisition in the Bombay bazaars among sowcars and Marwaris for currency notes of specified numbers. It is believed that a certain quantity of such notes have been obtained and sent under seal to Poona. What are called the wattan cases are numerous, and somewhat difficult. The wattandar is a village official who holds his office because he belongs to a particular family, and is able to show that he has a better right to it than other members of the family whose claims are not easily distinguishable from his own. It is asserted that the wattandars in a large number of talukas complain that they were forced to make payments varying from Rs. 150 upwards to retain their positions, while in other instances the assertion is that they had to pay considerable sums to secure their succession to the wattandari. These and other charges ramify through ninety-six talukas, so that the work of inquiring and sifting must be very tedious and difficult. Though in most of these cases the charges are connected with men who are said to have been acting as agents for the Commissioner, there seems reason to believe that others were engaged in exploiting wattandars for their personal benefit, a fact which, it is alleged, came to the knowledge of the Commissioner through Hanmantrao Jaghirdar. Steps were in progress to establish this fact when the Commissioner was himself suspended. It is understood that one of the principal cases has reference to a small Native State. As we have already mentioned, the Chief of Bhor will be one of the witnesses summoned to give evidence before the Commission. The allegation has reference to a sum of money amounting to Rs. 10,000 said to have been paid to some one in connection with a claim to forest land. A good deal of interest will centre round this case, it being alleged that part of the evidence as to one phase of the transaction consists of documents which are in the hands of the Government. This statement must, however, be taken with all reserve. Charges and allegations, however numerous, or however circumstantial, are only of consequence when they have stood the test of judicial examination in the light of day. Rumour also speaks of Jinjira, Akalkot and other States, but it is not known as yet whether the allegations in regard to them will be deemed of sufficient importance to demand a place in the list submitted to the Commission. In regard to the minor allegations referring to indebtedness to natives, and borrowing from subordinates, it is understood that a very large amount of money has been raised ostensibly for the Commissioner by certain persons assumed or presumed to be his agents in Bombay and Poona. Some of these agents are expected to give evidence. The rumours which have been persistently in circulation that the money borrowed was remitted to the Continent, have formed the subject of inquiry, but so far as is yet known with a negative result. That Mr. Crawford is largely indebted to the Marwaris, from whom he obtained money at exorbitant interest, is admitted. In this part of the long indictment which has to be met, is probably to be found the key to much that is mysterious in the exaggerated rumours that abound.

IT is not so long since a contemporary which distinguished itself by the indiscretion and the excitement with which it anticipated the end of a still pending case, stated that the *Bombay Gazette* was the solitary paper in India which had approved of the course taken by the Government of Bombay in constituting a Commission to inquire into the charges made instead of sending the case before the Bombay High Court. This view of the matter was supported by the astounding assertion that the case had collapsed—a statement which not unnaturally misled up-country papers which had no means of ascertaining how matters stood. These simple ones were betrayed into a foolish condemnation of the course adopted, which was indeed incomprehensible if that assertion were based on fact. But when the real state of the case came to be understood the opinion of the better-informed coincided with that to which in full knowledge of the circumstances we had consistently held. The *Englishman*—the organ of the Planting Interest in Bengal, which certainly proved during the Ilbert Bill discussions that it was by no means disposed to undervalue the dangers to which Europeans are exposed in this country when false charges are so often supported by falser evidence—has taken precisely the view that we have taken, that under the circumstances of the Crawford case the Government had no course open to it but to resort to the machinery of inquiry by Commission provided by the Act of 1850. The *Englishman* frankly speaks its mind, and we reproduce its words, entirely concurring in the strong condemnation which the Calcutta journal pronounces on the wholly unwarrantable personalities with which a writer in the Allahabad paper sought to discredit the Governor of Bombay, whose one fault is that in this matter he has steadily refused to swerve from the course marked out for him by his conception of public duty. "When we consider," the *Englishman* says, "the information that is before the public in regard to the Crawford case, it is difficult to excuse the recklessness and ignorance of those who persist in heaping abuse upon the Bombay Government. The old cry that the Government had acted rashly in bringing a case in the Magistrate's Court has died out, as something too absurd. But now the Government, and more especially Lord Reay, has been coarsely slanged for not referring the case to the Western High Court. The fact is utterly ignored that this step has been taken on the recommendation of the law officers of the State, and in consonance with the express desire of several of the High Court Judges, as well as of the Advocate-General, who, on the ground of intimate personal association with the accused, have urged that the case should be dealt with by a Commission drawn from other parts of the country. If there is any blame in the matter, it rests with the High Court, and certainly nothing in the circumstances of the affair could justify the savage and senseless attack that has been made by an Allahabad paper upon Lord Reay, who is denounced as 'a well-meaning muddler—a theoretically clever, but practically dull man,' whatever that may mean. Lord Reay is one of the most accomplished and statesmanlike Governors whom India has ever known, but it seems rather superfluous to be saying what is so thoroughly well understood, not only in England, but in every capital of Europe."

WE recently drew attention to the hardships inflicted on a number of men employed in the Bombay Dockyard for refusing to sign under the Marine Act, which would have committed them to conditions ousting them from claims to pensions which they had nearly earned by long service. A memorial was forwarded to Lord Dufferin asking for redress. The Government of India decided that the men who were discharged in March last for refusal to sign might re-enter the service if they so wished, and that those who did not desire to do so should be granted the pensions and gratuities they were entitled to on the date of their discharge. This decision of the Government of India was made known to the men by Captain A. Campbell, Officiating Director of the Indian Marine. The shipwright Peston Dorab who was compulsorily retired with a small gratuity in 1883, after having served in the Dockyard since 1843, which entitled him to a pension, has once again memorialised Lord Dufferin, pointing to facts which appeared to have been overlooked by the Government of India in deciding against him when his hard case was formerly submitted. He was retired on the ground that he was "physically unfit," when some of the most experienced physicians in Bombay testified that he was perfectly competent to do his daily work as a driller.

WE understand that the Government of India have finally set at rest the vexed question whether a servant of Government can take furlough and then accept service under another employer in India. The decision is that this cannot be done without the special sanction of the Government of India in each particular case, and that if for special reasons such sanction should be accorded the officer in question must resign all claims to any leave or furlough allowances as long as his private employment lasts.

A GENUINE case of suttee has been brought to light, says an up-country paper, in the Cawnpore district. About ten miles from Rura on the East Indian Line a Brahmin villager had died, and his body was in due course committed to the flames. The fire had not burnt down, though the mourners had dispersed, when the wife crept down to the scene and threw herself on the pyre beside the remains of her husband. By the time the deed was discovered she was dead. The police are apparently satisfied that no suspicion attaches to the friends and relations for prompting or encouraging the act; though one may be morally certain that they took good care not to be in the way so as to interfere with it. And after all the reproach does not lie with the superstitious villagers, nor with the poor creature who performed, without the stimulus of drugs and the inducements of a solemn ceremony which helped to support the widows of old, what was undoubtedly a heroic act; but with the men of the Hindu nation who allow the name of widow to remain a synonym for degradation and misery.

SOMEBODY in Bombay has been writing profoundly about the times and their provoking out-of-jointedness, and this is how the *Pioneer* takes up the parable:—

Unconsciously Bombay reveals from time to time glimpses of the grandeur of her inner life which make it easy to understand why in moments of enthusiasm she styles herself a Kingdom. Though she sits desolate among the Secretariat Buildings and bewails the fall of the rupee, her children are yet princes by comparison with the starvelings of Northern India. She says that the Pagoda tree has perished, that the gorgeous East is a fraud. Neither announcement is new, but the gorgeousness has lingered longer in Bombay than elsewhere. In the first place, she owns to "fashion," and the pressure of public opinion in the more obvious details of social life, for it is a grievance of the people within her gates who now keep a carriage-and-pair, that they would be much happier did "fashion" allow them to keep but a carriage-and-one. This itself is proof of a lofty civilisation unattainable in the Mofussil, where a man can disport himself on wheels and waters strictly proportioned to his own and his wife's views of economy, without any regard to the points of the horse or the lustre of the panels. But the most convincing proof of greatness is in the lament over the fallen fortunes of the merchants of Bombay:—"In the old days a man retired with a fortune before he was forty; but few men can now hope to retire before fifty." Small wonder, if this be the case, that Bombay contains the fifty-five years man on a meagre four hundred per mensem, the off-reckoned Colonel, and the used-up Civilian. She retires before fifty on the Commercial side!

THE Oriental Banking Corporation, who have already a branch at Teheran, are about to open one at Tabriz.

THE Madras Government has accepted the rough plans and estimates amounting to 9½ lakhs of rupees for the new High Court buildings, and has directed that the execution thereof be at once proceeded with, the detailed plans and estimates being submitted as early as possible.

THE Governor of Madras will leave Ooty early next month for a tour in the West Coast and Ceded Districts. Part

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STRANDING OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER NEPAUL.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul, which left London on the 6th, and Marseilles on the 13th, instant, stranded off the latter port.

All on board were saved and will proceed in the steamer Ballarat.

Captain Cole, who commanded the Nepaul, died of apoplexy owing to the excitement caused by the disaster.

SEPT. 15.

Later advices state that the Nepaul has been floated and towed into Marseilles, where she was docked. The damage done to the steamer is but slight.

The following later particulars have been received :—

The Nepaul, outward bound to China, got aground on leaving Marseilles and made some water in the forehold, where only a small quantity of cargo was stowed (about 90 tons).

The latest advices from Marseilles report the Nepaul having arrived safely in port, all well, and about to go into dry dock.

The passengers will join the Ballarat at Brindisi and will transfer, with the Mails, to the Surat at Colombo.

The Commander is reported to have since died of heart disease.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P. for Fermanagh, who was arrested at Wexford last month under the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

## THE MURDER OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

The murder of Major Barttelot took place on the 19th July.

## AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 15.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has publicly rebuked the Croatian bishop Strasmayer for having sent a telegram to the Russian clergy invoking blessings on Russia's world-wide mission.

The Russian papers are indignant at this, and declare that Austria is exhausting Russia's patience.

## THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

PARIS, SEPT. 15.

The French Admiralty have issued orders to the French men-of-war on the East Coast of Africa to chase all slavers, especially if under the French flag.

## THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The *Pioneer* hears that the India Office is giving every possible assistance to the Hyderabad Delegate in coming to an arrangement with the concessionaires of the Deccan Mining Rights, and that it is hoped the Nawab Mehdi Ali will be able to return to Hyderabad by the end of October. It will be good, the *Pioneer* adds, for the interests of that State if a settlement can be come to without protracted and costly litigation, and bad for the interests of commercial morality if Messrs. Watson, Winter, and Co. succeed in sticking to any portion of their ill-gotten gains.

## MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

The reports called for by the Viceroy from Local Governments regarding the material condition of the people of India have reached head-quarters at Simla, where they are being duly collated.

## THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARRIOTT.

The report of the death of Captain E. C. Marriott, one of the victims of the Dijon Collision, on the 6th, is unfounded. Captain Marriott had an arm and thigh broken, but is progressing favourably.

## PURCHASE OF TURF FAVOURITES.

Lord William Beresford has, in addition to Orbit, purchased two or three first-class ponies, which will be landed in Bombay shortly.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur has purchased Everitt, the horse that was pulled in the case which led to Lord Ailesbury's retirement from the turf.

## BENCH AND BAR IN RANGOON.

## MR. MOYLAN STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

The Recorder at Rangoon has directed that Mr. Moylan's license under the Burma Courts' Act be forfeited and withdrawn, and that he be struck off the rolls of the Court.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

Mr. McEwan, officiating Recorder at Rangoon, passed judgment yesterday in the case against Mr. Moylan, barrister-at-law. The judgment sweeps aside as unsatisfactory all arrangements of Counsel as to the denial of the objectionable words forming the ground of charge against him and to the right to claim inability to recollect using them, and also to the sufficiency of retraction and apology tendered which the Court considered insincere. Mr. Moylan's past experiences in Granada, where he had been disbarred on certain grave charges allying acts affecting his character as a barrister and gentleman, are dragged in as relevant to the present charge and as showing that had they been known in 1885 Mr. Moylan would never have been permitted to practise in Burma. It was admitted, however, that the matter came to the notice of the judges here in September 1886, when Mr. Moyland was called upon and had explained that he had submitted the matter to the Benchers of his Inn, who declared that no ground existed for taking action against him which, Mr. Moylan submitted, exonerated him, but this, the court claimed, Mr. Moylan was not justified in saying, as in a resolution of the Benchers passed only some months subsequent to the said explanation, the Recorder states all steps were taken by him to meet the full approval of his colleagues on the bench, and finally states that he cancels Mr. Moylan's license and removes his name from the roll of advocates.

The feeling here is that a small incident which a strong judge would have settled in five minutes at the time of the occurrence has been the means of working Mr. Moylan out of the province where he has been a thorn in the side of the authorities by his merciless criticisms in the *Times*.

## MURDER OF LIEUTENANT BEEVOR.

Lieutenant Beevor, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Htigyaing, Upper Burma, was found murdered in bed on the night of the 14th. Cause unknown.

## THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZAFFERNAGAR, SEPT. 16.

An open air meeting of two hundred Mahomedans has been held here, at which Messrs. Bhimji and Murlidhur satisfactorily explained the aims and objects of the Congress in Urdu.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

Mail steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-1-0 |
| 8¼ lbs. " | 6-1-0 |
| 40s. Mule Twist | 0-9¼ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account | 98 |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 105¾ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 69½ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 73¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 104¾ |
| Bar Silver | 44 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton | 68,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 7,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 13,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | Nil. | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 200,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 71,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London | 16,000 | " |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4⅜

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THE COTTON FORECAST.

THE following telegraphic forecast has been sent to us by the Acting Director of Agriculture :—

First cotton forecast for early districts of Deccan only. Estimates generally up to end of August. Season late almost everywhere except in parts of Khandeish, and information incomplete.

Khandeish.—Area 8¾ lakhs, that is ½ lakh below last year, but ¼ lakh above average. Prospects various in places, early rain seasonable and crops promising, elsewhere rain backward, and sowing retarded, causing decrease in area. Crop adversely affected by long break. Rain is anxiously awaited.

Ahmednagar.—Area 24,000, that is below last year's and average owing to want of rain for sowing. Crop withering. In other districts no comparison with former areas can be made owing to incomplete information. Reported areas are for Nassik 4,000, Sholapore 6,500, Satara 1,600, and for Poona 850. Everywhere decrease is due to insufficiency of sowing rain, and everywhere crops suffering.

Deccan Jaghirs.—Area 1,926. Decrease everywhere except in Akalkot. In places no rain for sowing and the early crops dying.

(Sd.) J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
Poona, Sept. 12.

## THE ARMS ACT IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the remarks made by "Pro-Bon Publico" on the Indian Arms Act, I beg to observe that the administering of the Act generally depends upon the dispositions of the Magistrates in whose power rests the issue of licenses; in other words, if the officer is of a generous and liberal mind he does not grudge to grant licenses after due enquiries. If, however, the officer is of an illiberal disposition he grudges a license, and consequently we find many reasonable requests refused. As a matter of principle and justice, I am of opinion licenses should not be withheld to those persons who are well conducted in every respect. By refusing licenses to cultivators having fields and plantations much hardship is entailed. Under these circumstances it would certainly be desirable to have definite orders from Government on the subject, seeing that many a needy man's prayer is unaccountably refused.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM P. WASUDEW.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

## "MISS FARREN, COUNTESS OF DERBY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the article extracted from the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, appearing in your issue of to-day, entitled "Miss Farren, Countess of Derby," I was much surprised to find, in the last paragraph, the following sentence :—"How far the Countess entered into her husband's amusements we cannot say, but that he never repented of his choice, and that the sunshine of his second marriage did much to compensate him for the clouds and disgrace of his first, is indisputable." I have always understood that the union was an unhappy one, and, on referring to Percy Fitzgerald's book, "The World behind the Scenes," page 180, I read :—"Miss Farren's figure is considerably above the middle height, and is of that slight texture which allows the use of full and flowing drapery. Her face, though not regularly beautiful, is animated and prepossessing, her eye blue and penetrating, and her smiles fascinate the heart as her form delights the eye. In short, a more complete exhibition of graces and accomplishments never presented itself for admiration before the view of an audience. So was she described in the heyday of her charms, her brows encircled by a coronet. During the screen scene her noble admirer (the Earl of Derby) would find his way from his box, taking advantage of that friendly shelter to pay his devotions to his flame. Within six weeks of the death of his wife, Lord Derby led the actress to the altar. This specimen of marriage in haste was followed by as speedy a repentance at leisure, for a separation took place." Mr. Fitzgerald, I suppose, it is unnecessary for me to mention, is a recognised authority, and a voluminous writer on all matters connected with the stage, historical and otherwise.—Yours, &c.,

A SEARCHER AFTER TRUTH.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

## TRAVELLERS' WANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have heard lately about the need for opening the refreshment room at the Victoria Station. But apart from this there are many other improvements which are essentially required to meet the comforts of the travellers on the G. I. P. Railway and the East India Railway lines. Most of the stations at the longest distances outside Bombay have no proper platforms, and the poorer classes of the passengers have to experience a very great difficulty in getting out of the train in consequence. This difficulty is chiefly experienced by ladies, who often fall while alighting from wagons, which are about four to five feet from the ground. The stations, again, have no accommodation for the poorer classes of passengers travelling from a distance, who, when halting at a station, have to sit on the open ground.

Merely beautifying the stations in and near Bombay does not in any way meet wants such as these. I am a constant traveller by the trains, and am myself an eye-witness to the fact that travellers at stations further off have to sit in the burning sun for want of accommodation on the stations, and that the Railway officials at those stations do not pay the least attention to the difficulties travellers are put to.

Our worthy Traffic Manager, Mr. Condor, has been in the Department for a very long time, and I presume he must have witnessed, or at least heard of, these shortcomings.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 15. BYRAMJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31st AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 31st August, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut Vesey | Mrs Pratt |
| Mr Tritton | Mr and Mrs Dossett |
| Mr Gardiner | Mr Wigley |
| Mr and Miss McDonald | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Garstin | Comdr Carpenter, R N |
| Mr Rea | Mr Wahren |
| Major Goldie | Mr Veasey |
| Dr Burgess | Mr Attenborough |
| Mr McGildowing | Mr P Scribbali |
| Mr Harrison | Mr Crowther |
| Mr Pillay | |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev L Sequeux | Mr Owen |
| Capt Wagner | Mr and Mrs Dorin |

FROM ISMAILIA.—Surg.-Genl. and Mrs. Rudd.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. F. G. Cunningham.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH TO 31ST AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen arrived at Balmoral, from Glasgow, on the morning of the 25th inst.

Her Majesty has sent letters to the Provosts of Glasgow and Renfrew expressing gratification at the reception accorded her in those places last week.

A baronetcy has been conferred upon Sir C. Tupper, and orders of distinction upon Sir Lionel West and other gentlemen, in recognition of their services at the recent Conference on North American Fisheries.

Lord Cross, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, said the past Session had produced legislation beneficial to the whole Empire.

Mr. Balfour has made a reply to certain statements by Mr. Bryce, M.P., on the subject of coercion in Ireland.

Signor Crispi and Count Kalnoky had a long private conference at Eger on Saturday.

In Rome it is thought that the interview, and also that between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck last week, has changed nothing in the European policy.

The French squadron at Toulon has been mobilised, and eight ironclads, with other vessels, have entered upon a cruise for the purpose of executing manœuvres.

An Italian squadron is about to undertake a series of manœuvres in the Mediterranean.

President Cleveland's Message advocating a retaliatory policy against Canada is now looked upon as an electioneering manœuvre.

It is reported that Dinizulu has been captured by Boers and delivered up to the British.

A severe defeat has been inflicted upon the Dervishes in the Soudan.

A great fire raged in Hamburg on Sunday and Monday, when property of immense value was destroyed.

All the Plenipotentiaries to the Sugar Bounties Conference, except those of France, who asked for further delay, have adopted the text of the treaty, which was signed yesterday.

The Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival was opened on Tuesday, the Duke of Norfolk attending as President.

A terrible balloon accident occurred on Monday, by which Mr. Simmons, the well-known aeronaut, was killed, and his two companions injured.

Major Hare, a retired Army officer, was at Surbiton on Sunday shot by his son, who then committed suicide.

OBITUARY.—Earl of Berkeley; Lord Alfred Paget; Sir John Rose; Lord Conyers; Sir Samuel Rowe; Capt. Hon. A. Manners; Com. C. H. Hawkins, R.N.; Lady Hamilton.

## THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

THE want of a drinking fountain for men and troughs for animals in the compound of the above hospital at Parel has been long felt. It was arranged to provide these by a public subscription, and about Rs. 3,000 has been subscribed up to date. But in the meanwhile Mr. Edaljee Dhanjeebhoy Allbless has offered to the trustees of the hospital a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the erection of a fountain with four water troughs. It will be an elegant octagonal structure, with blue stone basement and Porebunder columns and dome with four troughs attached to it, and with a marble drinking fountain in the centre for men, designed by the well-known contractor, Mr. Ellapa Balaram. The sum subscribed for this structure will be spent with the consent of the subscribers in constructing an Isolation Ward, in the compound of the same hospital for keeping animals suffering from communicable disease such as glanders, farcy, foot and mouth disease and rinderpest. At present such animals are kept under trees at a distance from the other wards. They consequently suffer from exposure, particularly during the rains. An Isolation Ward therefore is much needed. It will be 80 feet long by 27 feet broad, and will cost about Rs. 5,000. The following is a list of subscribers :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, (President) | 100 |
| " Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt. | 225 |
| " Mr. Justice Scott | 50 |
| Messrs. Gokaldass Madhowjee and Co | 151 |
| " Tullookchand and Shapoorjee | 151 |
| " Oomersey Nagjee and Co | 101 |
| " Damjee Heerjee and Co. | 101 |
| " Bhimjee Shamjee and Co | 101 |
| " Tapidass Varsjdass and Co. | 101 |
| " Khimjee Tejpal and Co. | 51 |
| " Tricumjee Mooljee and Co. | 101 |
| " Shamjee Mooljee and Co | 101 |
| " Mooljee Jeitha and Co. | 101 |
| Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood | 151 |
| " Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna | 150 |
| " W. Lee-Warner | 15 |
| " Premjee Kara | 101 |
| " Kessowjee Essurjee | 101 |
| " Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy | 101 |
| " Sorabjee Framjee Patell | 101 |
| " Jadowjee Kamalsi Dalal | 101 |
| " Madhowdas Gokuldas | 101 |
| " Ardeshir Sorabji | 100 |
| " K. M. Shroff | 100 |
| " Thackersey Mooljee's Sons | 101 |
| " Chatoorbhooj Morarjee | 100 |
| " Eduljee Framjee Allbless' Sons. | 50 |
| " Nowrosji Nusserwanjee Wadia | 25 |
| " Khimjee Jewa | 100 |
| " Bharmal Bhojraj. | 61 |
| " Varadman Poonsey | 101 |
| Total Rs... | 3,095 |

Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

IT is due to the Government of Bombay, says the *Pioneer*, to explain that the exclusion of all Bombay officials from the Crawford Commission was not of that Government's suggestion. The responsibility for this rests primarily with Mr. Crawford himself, who made a request to the effect in his memorial which was forwarded to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay offering no objection to its being complied with. Mr. Crawford had, no doubt, a reason for his request: whether it was a good one we have no means of knowing. And we still doubt the propriety of the arrangement, at any rate, as far as the omission of the Bombay High Court is concerned, and therefore the judgment of all the authorities who consented to it.

SOME time ago a well-known man of letters wrote to vindicate the superiority of American manners. He said that Americans are more polite than Englishmen, which we believe to be true, especially where women are concerned. See the testimony of "A Yankee Matron" in the *D ily Telegraph* :—

My husband, like many other Americans, does not outgrow the little thoughtful attentions that he paid me before our marriage. There are so many little things which go a long way towards making a woman's life happy; they cost nothing, and yet they make such a difference. For example, the morning and evening kiss; the word of praise, of sympathy or of appreciation; the tap at the chamber-door before entering; the helping hand in getting in or out of carriage, omnibus, or train—these things are accepted as a matter of course by thousands of American wives; and it is only when they go abroad that they are struck with the contrast, especially on the Continent, where they hear on all sides. "How the Americans do spoil their wives!"

Englishmen have a habit of treating their wives much as they might treat their younger brothers or college chums. But there is something to be said for the American theory that the equality of the sexes ought not to go quite so far as that.

## POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE first ties of this Tournament were finished on Saturday afternoon, the contest again attracting a very large concourse of spectators, who lined the ground for nearly its entire length. The match was between the Royal Artillery at Kirkee and the Lancashire Fusiliers, the sides being as follows :—

Artillery: Captain Holland, Lieutenants Clete, Stockdale, and Radcliffe.

Fusilier: Captains Capel-Cure and Randolph, Lieutenants Woolmer and Whyte.

The first period, although barren of results, early showed that the Gunners had the stronger and better-disciplined team; and the ball was mainly kept in the vicinity of the Fusiliers' goal, at which three unsuccessful shots were made in quick succession.

In the second period, the ball returned to its former quarters, and after one bad miss, was placed between the flags by Clete. Another goal nearly followed immediately afterwards, but missed by a few inches. The Fusiliers then made a very good run down the whole length of the ground, and a goal was barely saved by Holland. Just before time, the Royal Artillery made a long run, and their second goal was hit by Stockdale.

In the third period the Fusiliers played up hard, and again nearly got a goal at the end of the period. The Gunners, however, were not to be denied, and playing admirably together added a third and fourth goal to their score.

In the fourth period the Fusiliers led off with a brilliant run and goal, hit by Wilmot; but on the other hand Clete, Holland, and Radcliffe scored in quick succession, and the two former nearly succeeded between them in getting in another, which, however, was well saved by Whyte. Hence, when time was finally called the R. A. remained the victors by seven goals to one.

It being still early, the first match of the second ties was played off between the Bombay Gymkhana and the 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry, who were respectively represented by the following teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana: Captain Hodgkinson, Messrs. Prevost, Graham, and Barton.

3rd Light Cavalry: Captain Phayre, Lieutenants Edwards, Peyton, and Brown.

In the first period it soon became evident that the better team was that of Bombay; still the Cavalry played up with great spirit, all doing well; but the back play of Phayre against repeated attacks being specially brilliant. The bell was just about to ring, when at last Graham scored a goal for Bombay.

The second period was only productive of fast and good play, both sides very nearly scoring on two occasions, and there being very little to choose between them. Prevost got rather a heavy fall shortly before time was called.

In the third period Bombay played up hard, but were repeatedly stopped by Phayre, who lost the head of his stick (during a long run) for the second time during the evening. Edwards also made a good run for the home team, but it is scarcely fair to mention names where all were backing each other up so well. his period was very fast, and the only grief to be recorded was a very nasty cut on the right cheek sustained by Brown.

In the fourth period both sides played up very hard, but Bombay had all along the best of the struggle, and finally scored another goal about half time. The Cavalry played up very well, and on two occasions nearly scored. Their opponents were, however, too strong for them, and won the match by two goals to love.

So far as present appearances go, the final tie seems likely to be fought out between the Bombay Gymkhana and R. A. Kirkee, and the game between them should be highly interesting. The Bombay team are perhaps the more brilliant of the two, but the Gunners play together so perfectly that they will take a lot of beating, and make a very good fight for the cup.

THE third game of the first ties was played off on Friday evening after a couple of days' postponement owing to the heavy wet weather. The break in the rain and a day's sunshine, together with the use of rollers, had made the ground perfect. Both ponies and the ball travelled wonderfully. The evening was beautiful, and a large gathering assembled to witness the play. The teams were as follows :—

| R A Kirkee | Kirkee Gymkhana |
|---|---|
| Blue. | White. |
| Major Western | Capt Hamilton |
| Capt Hanwell | Dr Burness |
| Mr Grier | Capt Brooke |
| Mr De Butts | Mr Martindale. |

Umpires.—Major Neeld and Captain Randolph.

First Period.—Soon after the ball was hit off the Gunners' team got on, and had a run into the Kirkee team's end where the ball was hit behind. When hit out ball was kept in the vicinity of the Kirkee goal, and shortly was placed between the flags. On being hit off Captain Hanwell, who played brilliantly for his side, got on and had a long shot at the goal, but the ball went wide. Play was still confined to the Kirkee end, and the R. A. had two more shots at the Kirkee flags. Time called.

Second Period.—The ball was still in Kirkee quarters where some desultory play was carried on for brief space, then the R. A. had a shot at the goal but the ball went behind. On hitting in Kirkee carried the ball to the centre of the ground where it was kept for a space. Then the R A rescuing it from their adversaries' possession carried it across the ground where Captain Hanwell hit goal. When hit off the Gymkhana team took it to the R. A. quarters and missed their attack on the goal. The gunners hit the ball out and had a splendid run across the ground, and in the final shot missed the flags. Time called.

Third Period.—Play was continued in the Kirkee end where the ball was finally hit behind. When hit in again Kirkee cleverly carried it across the ground, and against weak opposition secured a goal. Score stood 2 to 1. When the ball was hit off the R. A. carried it into the Kirkee neighbourhood and repeatedly attacked the goal, the ball going behind. Finally when hit out Captain Hanwell secured possession and hit goal.

Fourth Period.—On the ball being hit off it was carried into the R A end, and the Gymkhana side had an ineffectual shot at the flags; then on being hit out it was carried by Captain Hanwell to the Kirkee country, where the Gunners had three shots at the goal and on the last time of missing the final time was called, the game concluding in favour of the Poona Gunners by three goals to one.—*Deccan Herald*.

## CRICKET.

### POONA *VS.* BOMBAY HINDOOS.

THE Hindoos beat Bombay Gymkhana, and the latter (at Bombay) beat Poona with ease, ergo, the Hindoos should walk round Poona. But cricket is one of those many forms of sport to which additional interest is lent by an element of chance, and in Poona the Hindoo team failed to sustain the reputation they had fairly earned in Bombay. In a game like this, the weather plays an important part, and in this respect the Hindoos were unfortunate in their first innings. The match was played on the comparatively new ground of the Poona Gymkhana Club, and at the commencement the wicket was suffering from recent heavy rain. Poona, therefore, having won the toss sent in their opponents first; and with the ground in such a state these were unable to offer an effectual resistance to the bowling of Messrs. Barton and Osborne, all getting out for a total of only 39 runs, Mr G. N. Bhandare heading the score with 13 (not out). I have already wired you an analysis of the bowling, but may here repeat that Barton's 6 wickets were obtained at a sacrifice of only 14 runs. One bye was the only extra in this innings. The day being bright and fine, the ground dried rapidly and was in much better condition by the time Poona went in. The consequence was rapid scoring, and Osborne (one of the first to go in) was not disposed of until he had put together 76 runs. Morrice also made 26, Barton 24, Twiss and Lushington 15 each, and Clowes 12; and the innings terminated with the respectable total of 195, by the aid of 13 byes and 6 leg-byes. The only break in the cloud enveloping the Hindoos was when Mehta took three wickets in three successive balls; but in the entire innings his 4 wickets cost 74 runs, though he was undoubtedly the best bowler in the team.

In their second innings, on Saturday, the Hindoos did better, though their commencement was not satisfactory, the first and second wickets going for 4 runs, the third for 14, and the fourth and fifth for 17. They then made a better stand, and at 1-30 p.m., when their tenth wicket fell, the score stood at 76. B. K. Rao played well for his 23, as did Bhende for his 11; and D. N. Chonkar was playing with much confidence and hitting freely, when, after making 9, he was unfortunately run out.

From the above it will be seen that Poona won the match by an innings and 80 runs. The following are the full scores :—

HINDOOS.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mehta, b Barton | 0 | b Barton | 7 |
| Merchant, s Lushington, b Osborne | 3 | c Twiss, b Barton | 2 |
| Kakujee, c Twiss, b Barton | 1 | b Talbot | 2 |
| Chonkar, c Lushington, b Barton | 3 | Run out | 9 |
| Rao, c Twiss, b Barton | 8 | s Lushington, b Barton | 23 |
| Dalal, b Barton | 2 | b Prescott Decie | 3 |
| Bhende, c Talbot, b Osborne | 2 | b Barton | 11 |
| Bhandare, not out | 13 | l-b-w, b Talbot | 3 |
| Joshi, c Barton, b Osborne | 4 | b Talbot | 0 |
| Vywaharkar, c Decie, b Osborne | 2 | b Prescott Decie | 8 |
| Kaka, b Barton | 0 | not out | 0 |
| Extra | 1 | Extras | 8 |
| Total ... | 39 | Total ... | 76 |

POONA—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twiss, l-b-w b Chonkar | 15 |
| Osborne, c Rao, b Mehta | 76 |
| Barton, c Kaka, b Chonkar | 24 |
| Morrice, c Bhende, b Mehta | 26 |
| Prescott Decie, c Bhende, b Mehta | 0 |
| Talbot, l-b-w, b Mehta | 0 |
| Lushington, b Chonkar | 15 |
| Chaffenor, c Kaka, b Chonkar | 3 |
| Wilson, c Dalal, b Chonkar | 2 |
| Clowes, b Chonkar | 12 |
| Biddulph, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 195 |

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of H. E. the Governor's Council was held in Poona on Saturday evening, the principal business being the second reading of Bill No. 6 of 1885, a Bill to provide for the revenue administration of estates held by certain superior landholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI. of 1862. There were present at the meeting, in addition to H. E. the Governor who presided, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Messrs. Richey, C.S.I., J. R. Naylor, F. Latham (Advocate-General), K. T. Telang, C.I.E., F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., P. M. Mehta, and Rao Bahadurs M. W. Barve, C.I.E. and Bohechardas Vehavidas.

The Hon. J. B. Richey, who had charge of the Bill, said that the hon. mover of the first reading (Sir James Peile) had pointed out that the objections which had been raised to the provisions of the Bill were based on a misconception of the fact that it was designed in the interests of the talukdars, tenants and taxpayers generally as the hon. mover had set forth in the statement of objects and reasons. He need not therefore take up the time of the Council by going over this ground again. The Bill was submitted to the Select Committee a very long time ago, and the result of their deliberations was several more or less important changes in the direction of the improvement of some points to which objection was taken. The Bill, as it now stood, he considered was better calculated to meet the requirements and the objects as originally stated. Part I. of the Bill, said Mr. Richey, was merely preliminary and dealt only with definitions; part II. provided for the inspection and survey and the formation of a settlement register. In all parts of India where land tenure exists it was the custom to prepare a settlement register. It was not proposed to record sub-tenures, or every detail as to tenure, but only such special circumstances in them as would be useful to the talukdar for his own ministration, for the prevention of disputes, and to enable Government to make equitable assessments. That part of the Bill, as it stands, had already been anticipated by the Act of 1862. Part III. deals with the partition of estates, a subject which gave rise to perpetual disputes and was a source of injury to the public, to the tenants, and to the talukdars themselves, which it was essential should be stopped. It also laid down the procedure which is to be observed in cases of dispute. Part IV. relates to the revenue administration in the interests of tax-payers relative to which he had received a petition from the Thakor Saheb of Limri, but in this case, as in former cases, the objections were founded on misconception of the aims of the Bill. It referred to the talukdar's *jama*, and the management of talukdar's estates by Government officers. Cases had come before him frequently in which dispates as to existing agreements and the matters dealt with in this chapter had led to feuds, disturbances, and even murder; for it must be remembered that many of the people interested were of a very low class, in fact, thieves and marauders. They were similar to the people who followed Rob Roy and whom Sir Walter Scott called "MacGregor's tail." They simply called themselves *log*—the Thakor's people, or the sircar's people, according to who was the holder of the land. The provisions of this part of the Bill had in view the interests of people of this class who would thus be prevented from becoming impoverished, discontented, and dangerous. Mr. Richey reviewed the terms of the memorandum from the Kathiawar chiefs in detail, and concluded his remarks by moving the second reading.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said that he was unable to agree with his colleagues upon one or two points, to which he would refer when the Bill was considered in detail. With some of the representations in the memorandum the hon. mover had quoted he agreed, but he was afraid it was now too late to move amendments to those particular sections. His only hope was that the parties most directly interested in the new measure would hereafter find as little cause to know its contents as they had the contents of the Land Revenue Code. It might be found, however, hereafter that some amendment was necessary, and in that event he trusted that the amendments would be in the tendency he had foreshadowed in Select Committee.

The Bill was then considered in detail, when the Hon. K. T. Telang moved an amendment to section 16, which provides that the District Court may hear appeals from the Talukdari Settlement officers or other officer's decision. The amendment sought to provide for reference to the High Court.

The Hon. J. B. Richey was of opinion that it was quite unnecessary to make this specific provision.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor was of a similar opinion. It was not competent for the Council to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court, and for his own part he thought that the provisions of the Bill in this respect were quite acceptable to the people for whom it was intended.

The Hon. Advocate-General was of opinion that reference to the High Court was already practicable in case of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the District Courts, and that Mr. Telang's purpose would be served without specifying it.

The Hon. K. T. Telang then withdrew the amendment.

The Hon. J. B. Richey next moved an amendment to section 24 of the Act, to include the mortgage, in possession of land in the responsibilities attaching to the registered talukdar, and this was agreed to.

The Hon. K. T. Telang had given notice to move an amendment to section 26, substituting a new sub-section for sub-section 2, as at present in the Bill, making it competent for the talukdar to apply to the District Court for restoration of management of an attached estate, and for the District Court to restore the same unless satisfied that there is reason to apprehend danger to the peace of the country, or injury to the well-being of the inferior holders. But the Hon. J. B. Richey suggested that an addition to sub-section (1) of 26 empowering the registered talukdar or any co-sharer to apply to the Magistrate for a statement of the reasons on which the order of attachment was issued and to substitute a new sub-section to the following effect :—"When any estate is so attached and taken under management, the sharers, or any one or more of the sharers therein, may at any time apply to the District Magistrate to restore the management thereof; and if the applicants shall prove to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate that no reason for any such apprehension as aforesaid any longer exists, the District Magistrate may order restoration of the management to be made to the Talukdar."

The Hon. Advocate-General said the only difficulty about Mr. Telang's amendment was the chance of getting between the executive and the judicial. He preferred Mr. Richey's amendment to this.

The Hon. K. T. Telang recognised the force of the Advocate-General's remarks and adopted Mr. Richey's amendment, which was then adopted.

The Hon. J. B. Richey then moved to add a proviso to section 27 (A) to the effect that no application for power to take up management of an estate shall be entertained in respect of an undivided share of a talukdari estate, nor, except with the consent of all the co-sharers, in respect of an estate which is held by co-sharers. This was agreed to.

The Hon. K. T. Telang finally moved an amendment to section 32 (E), which has reference to the revenue management of talukdars' estates to the following effect :—"That when the estate ceases to be under the management of Government officers, the possession and enjoyment thereof shall revert to the talukdars, subject only to such agreements as shall have been made in conformity with the provisions of section 23 of the Gujerat Talukdar's Act."

The Hon. Advocate-General suggested that an addition to section 28, including sales as well as agreements in the proviso with reference to the applicability of section 160 of the Bombay Act V. of 1879, would meet the necessities of the case. This was agreed upon; and His Excellency then adjourned the Council.

## THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

THE conclusion of the Hanmantrao case is at last within measurable distance, and nothing now remains but for Mr. Jardine to address the court in reply to the defence and for the magistrate to give judgment, a task which will of necessity be a very laborious one, seeing the amount of evidence which has to be reviewed. But it is expected that it will be given before this day week. This morning, when the magistrate took his seat, the learned counsel for the defence called Mr. Leslie Crawford, who said that among the documents and papers he copied in Mr. Moore's office was Mr. Grant's letter respecting the Jowli transfer and a letter from his brother to Mr. Pense, but when Mr. Pense was examined and put in a parcel supposed to contain all the letters copied, these two letters were missing. On the 23rd August Mr. Crawford wrote to the Chief Secretary asking that the records referring to promotions and transfers should be produced for inspection. Witness and his brother attended the office on several following days, but it was not till the 27th that they were for the first time placed at their disposal. Then they were only open to inspection for two days. It was not until the 29th August that he became aware of the statements which had been put in relative to Sindekar's supersessions, and he had been quite unable in any way to investigate the statements as to transfers, &c., put in by Mr. Pense. As to the petition against Sindekar's over-collection for the Chandoor infirmary, which could not be produced, witness said that when it was stated it was not to be found and that no record of it could be found, his brother pointed out that a register of inward and outward documents must have been kept, though this was denied by the clerks in the office and by Mr. Pense. Mr. Jardine then cross-examined witness, the purport of his questions being to show that, although witness might not have had formal notice of the intention to produce the documents which had been put in, he was aware from the opening statement that it was the intention of the prosecution to put it in. Witness said he did not know of this intention. He had not read the *Bombay Gazette* reports, which have throughout been much fuller than any other, but he had carefully read those of the *Times of India*. He was not present during the examination-in-chief, and certainly understood from the *Times* that the statements referred to were connected with the Dabir case; not the other. He could not say whether or not the Civil List would show the supersessions; he really could not say; he knew so little about the lists, and was not aware whether they contained such information as was desired. Witness said that until the evidence was given he did not know what had been the intention of the prosecution with regard to the case, and he did not know that the *Government Gazette* gave all the information necessary as to the appointment. He was of opinion that Mr. Grant's letter had been purposely made away with by some one interested in the prosecution, but he would not suggest by wh

aking copies of fourteen out of the fifteen loose papers. all the fifteen papers were handed over to Mr. Moore, who put them in his private box and said he would keep them. On the 23rd August my brother wrote officially to the Chief Secretary to Government, asking that the records about promotions and transfers, and also the graduates and non-graduates lists, might be produced for inspection in the course of the following day, or at the latest the following Saturday. We attended the office on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of August, and none of these days did we have inspection of any of the records about promotions and transfers, except the Nos. 15 and 26 loose papers referred to in the packet. On Monday, the 27th, the files regarding promotions and transfers and the lists were for the first time produced. They were available on that day and the next day only. Wednesday, the 29th, was a holiday, and the office was closed, and on Thursday, the 30th, they were sent forward to this court. Up to the 29th August I had no knowledge that the statement relating to the alleged supersession of Sindekar had been put in by Mr. Pense in his evidence. During the two days that we had inspection of papers, the inspection related only to papers in Dabir's case. On 29th August I first became aware of the statement put in in Sindekar's case. Since that time I have not had an opportunity of examining these records, and I have also been quite unable to investigate in any way the various lists put in by Mr. Pense in his re-examination. I was present on the morning of the 27th, when the requisition for the correspondence regarding cover collections for the Chandoor dispensary was returned with Mr. Pense's second memorandum. I heard my brother ask Mr. Moore to have enquiries made amongst the clerks who were with him on tour, and he promised to have them out after we had left the office. We went again on the following morning, when he said that none of the clerks recollected anything about that matter; and when my brother asked for the inward and outward tour registers for 1888 Mr. Moore, after going into Mr. Pense's room, returned and told us that the clerks said that none were kept. My brother at once pointed out that some must have been kept. Subsequently, as a matter of fact, the "S. R." registers for the years 1887 and 1888 were produced. I produced a certified copy of one of the letters mentioned; but whether it was one of the fifteen or the twenty-six packet I cannot say.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I think I was in court when the Sindekar case was opened. I think I must have gathered from the case for the prosecution that Sindekar had been superseded, but I did not know the alleged instances of the supersession. I was not present during the greater part of the evidence-in-chief of Pense.

But did you not read the reports? I read carefully the *Times of India* reports.

Does not the report state—I am reading from the *Bombay Gazette*—that I proposed to put in documents showing the supersessions? It does with regard to the Dabir case; but not the other. I think you are now reading the Dabir case and not the Sindekar case. I did not understand that the *Times of India* report referred to any statement in the Sindekar case. I think I got a copy of the statement from Mr. Merwanji on the 15th. Between the 15th and 29th August I did not find it possible to check the statement that Sindekar had been superseded. I can't say whether the Civil List would have been sufficient to show a supersession. I cannot say whether the Civil List would show even an apparent supersession. About the 25th July I was supplied by Mr. Moore with a copy of the Civil List up to 1st July 1888 and with gradation lists of the mamlatdars, dated 1st October 1886, 1st April and 1st October 1887, and 1st April 1888. I cannot suggest any other list which would have been necessary for my brother to trace the apparent supersession. Well, I think, we might have been supplied with the graduates and non-graduates list. Mr. Pense had given evidence that there had been a great many supersessions in Mr. Crawford's time as compared with the previous time. That statement was made on the first day (16th August) on which Mr. Pense gave his evidence. I don't think we could have done any more than we did to check that statement of Pense till the 27th, when copies of exhibit 38 F and files relating to promotions and transfers were available for inspection. A good deal of information regarding appointments and promotions could be obtained from the *Government Gazette*.

You suggest that a certain letter of Mr. Grant has been suppressed? I can only say it has disappeared. I can't perhaps say it has been suppressed, but I say it has unaccountably disappeared.

But do you say it has been suppressed? Well, if you ask my opinion, I say the letter has been suppressed by some one interested in the prosecution. I can't say by whom.

Can you account for its not being suppressed before you were allowed to have inspection and to take copy of it? Oh, yes, I can upon my theory, account for it. I believe nobody interested in the prosecution had the slightest idea that my brother and I were going to inspect the papers on the 23rd August before we actually went there. Mr. Moore only was informed the same morning of our intention.

After you had inspected the letter and taken a copy what could be the motive for suppressing it? I account for it in this way. No one in the office had the slightest idea what letters we had copied, and immediately after copying the papers we handed them over to Mr. Moore.

What is the motive for suppressing this letter? Was it an important letter? Yes, it is an important letter, because it gives reasons for the transfer of the Jowli mamlatdar.

Can you suggest any one but Mr. Pense who could have made away with that letter? I can suggest none other but Mr. Pense. My only reason for suggesting Mr. Pense is that I placed the papers in the hands of Mr. Moore, and the next person who took those papers from him and produced them in court was Mr. Pense.

Did not Mr. Pense come into court to be cross-examined, bringing none of these papers with him? I believe so.

And Mr. Branson stated that before he cross-examined he wished to have the papers for his cross-examination? Mr. Pense was asked whether he had got the papers which were at the time in Mr. Moore's charge, and he said he had them not. At first it was proposed to send some one for the papers, and I believe it was an after suggestion that Mr. Pense should himself go to the office for the papers in order to save time.

This suggestion did not come from Mr. Pense? I don't know.

You also suggest that the letter about the Chandapore tank case had also been suppressed? Yes, I think it was suppressed precisely in the same way as the other letter. My copy of the letter was, however, admitted without objection after it was read by counsel.

Can you tell me the precise point in the letter which caused its suppression? When the letter forwarding the demi-official letters connected with the appointments was sent to Mr. Pense he was told to keep them carefully. Amongst these letters was apparently a demi-official from Mr. Waddington, explanatory of the appointment of Mr. Pradhan who was one of those alleged to have improperly superseded Sindekar, while the reason for the appointment of another of those people, namely Bhave, has also been given in this letter.

Do you suggest the suppression of any other papers besides these two? No, not to my own knowledge.

Did you make a list of the documents handed over to Mr. Moore? No.

Did he make a list? Not that I am aware of. I thought the papers would be quite safe in his personal custody, and I thought he would personally produce them in court.

Why did you not suggest that he should personally produce them in court? I do not think I had had an opportunity of objecting to the papers being produced by Pense; and if I had, I should have thought I had no right, because I have no legal position here.

Mr. Jardine proposed to call Mr. Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Branson objected to his evidence as being irrelevant to the issue to be decided in this case. The evidence, he said, was absolutely inadmissible. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Nugent, being sworn, gave the following answers to questions put by Mr. Jardine.

You know Mr. Arthur Crawford? I do.

Do you remember his coming to you in June last with papers connected with certain *wattan* cases? Yes.

Is it true that on that occasion Mr. Crawford told you that he was dissatisfied with and suspicious of Balaji Gangadhar Sathe? No, it is not.

Or that he believed that B. G. Sathe was intriguing? No.

Did he say anything to that effect at all about B G. Sathe? There was no conversation on that occasion about Sathe at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

You say you had no conversation about Sathe at all? Mr. Crawford showed me the drafts by Sathe and his remarks thereon.

Didn't he show you a number of drafts and said they were in Sathe's handwriting? Yes. Eight or ten drafts.

Didn't he say to you that he had given orders opposed to Sathe's drafts?—No.

Then what was his object in coming to you? It was to speak to me about the policy of Government regarding the disposal of references on *wattan* case by Government.

Did he show you a letter from Sathe? I don't remember. He may have done so.

Didn't he tell you that Sathe had asked him to remonstrate with Government on the subject? No. But there was a general conversation on the subject, in the course of which he said that Mr. Sathe had spoken to him regarding the Government policy.

But will you swear that he did not tell you that Sathe had asked him to remonstrate about the adoption of the policy? I cannot say for certain.

Do you mean to say that the conversation was not to the detriment of Sathe—at all events to some extent? No, not in the least.

Did you not make a detrimental remark with reference to Sathe? Not on that occasion. But I had on a previous occasion spoken to Mr. Crawford about Sathe. I asked Mr. Crawford how Sathe was getting on in the office; and he said he was getting on very fairly well, but that he had his peculiarities. I asked him what those peculiarities were. He said they were partiality for wine and women. (Laughter.)

But I suppose you can't undertake to relate all that passed between you and Mr. Crawford on that occasion? I can't undertake to relate all the details of the conversation which took place with reference to *wattan* cases. But I undertake to say there was no conversation regarding Sathe's moral conduct on that occasion.

Shabaji Ragonath Tirodkar was next called by the magistrate, and said, in answer to questions by Mr. Jardine, that he was on tour with Mr. Crawford from 23rd February to 11th March. The outward register for 1888 began with "S. R. 14." It began with "14" instead of "1," because in February last the Commissioner had been to Bombay, and witness was not aware whether any S. R. numbers had been used by the Commissioner while he was in Bombay. In order to be on the safe side witness commenced with "13," *i. e.*, numbering the letters with that number.

In cross-examination by Mr. Branson, witness said that the Assistant Commissioner had asked him about five or six days ago about the matter, and then he had given the explanation which he now gave in court. The Commissioner was about four or five days in Bombay, and he had gone there to dispose of certain matters which were to be disposed of by the three Commissioners in committee. Witness thought the Commissioner had used the S. R. numbers in connection with "the committee subjects." He could not say what were the committee subjects that had been disposed of.

Why did you not ask Mr. Crawford how many numbers he had used? I did not think it proper.

Yes, and you thought it proper to made a good guess at a round dozen? (Laughter.) I did not think it proper to ask him.

And you thought it proper to make a guess. Why did you fix upon No. 13? Because I knew that 12 had not been used. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: The thing is as clear as daylight to me. The witness wished to get a safe number and fixed upon 13. His English is not very intelligible.

Witness proceeded to say he had no idea how many numbers had been used; and no one told him that any numbers had been used. He had gone with the Commissioner to Bombay and he himself put the numbers on the Commissioner's correspondence. He could not say how many numbers he had "put." He kept a memo. in Bombay of the letters that had been despatched, giving the numbers and dates of the letter, but he forgot to take it with him on tour.

Parshotum Kane was then called, and gave further evidence as to the S. R. registers. They had been kept. He wrote them at the head office in Poona—from office copies when the Commissioner was on tour. He kept the inward general register. When the Commissioner was on tour the practice was to register letters received at head office and send the office copies to the Commissioner on tour, giving them a "S. R." number. Where the letter was not despatched to the Commissioner it was registered in the general register. The first letter he received in the head office with an S. R. number was S. R. 13.

Mr. Moore, Commissioner, Central Division, now acting for Mr. Crawford, was next called and examined by Mr. Branson.

Do you remember Mr. Arthur Crawford and Mr. Leslie Crawford inspecting certain bundles of papers in your office made in two parcels of fifteen and twenty-six respectively? I do.

And they took copies of them and handed the originals over to you? I don't know whether they took copies of them all, but they handed over the originals to me on the days on which they had inspection.

And they asked you to take charge of them? They did.

And you did? Yes.

When did they eventually pass out of your hands? The prosecution asked for these papers from me a day or two after they had been handed over to me by Mr. Crawford.

Who did you give them to? I handed them over, I can't say to whom, on a requisition from the prosecution. I believe it was from Mr. Little.

Did you receive them back again? To the best of my recollection. I did not.

Do you remember the Messrs. Crawford asking you to endeavour to procure the inward and outward tour registers for 1888? I do. I was asked for the registers which I was told were kept while Mr. Crawford was on tour in 1888.

Were you told on enquiry at the office that none were kept? Yes.

And eventually those registers which are at your feet were produced? Yes.

By Mr. Jardine: Do you remember receiving a letter from Mr. Pense that certain letters were required in court? I do.

What time of the day was it when you received that letter? About half-past twelve or one.

Was any list made of the packets which have been described as 15 and 26. I am not sure whether a list was made of the packets 15 and 26. A list was made of subsequent letters discovered afterwards.

At the conclusion of the evidence in the case, Mr. Branson again addressed the court. He had little more, he said, to add to the remarks he had already addressed to the court with reference to the evidence given by the prosecution after the close of their case, and just before the termination of the whole case. Dealing at first with the evidence of Mr. Nugent, the learned counsel said that as his honour had held that the evidence was admissible, he must bow to that decision. He thought it was a misfortune that Mr. Nugent should have come forward to give evidence. To his (Mr. Branson's) mind it had no bearing whatever on the case, excepting so far as it was an attempt to contradict the chief witness for the defence, Mr. Crawford, upon a point which had no bearing at all on the question whether or not the accused had received the sums from Dabir and Sindekar, as had been alleged. However, the only result of that evidence was that it was a case of oath against oath. Here were two gentlemen of high position in the Government service, and intentional misrepresentation could not be lightly imputed against either of them. The question, therefore, to be considered was, which was the more probable story, Mr. Nugent's absolute denial that anything whatever had been said to him by Mr. Crawford about his suspicions of B. G. Sathe, or Mr. Crawford's statement that he did not communicate those suspicions to Mr. Nugent. Mr. Branson said it was an unfortunate position for him to be in, when he was forced to make a comparison and to draw an inference from the evidence of these two gentlemen. Both these gentlemen, as he had said, were high public officers. Mr. Crawford, though charged with a serious offence, was not yet found guilty, and was not, therefore, to be presumed to be a perjurer any more than Mr. Nugent. They had consequently to do the best they could with the probabilities. Mr. Nugent's story was simply an absolute denial of anything that was said by Mr. Crawford about his suspicions of Sathe. But he admitted that Mr. Crawford did bring some drafts to him, and that he had spoken to him with reference to the Government policy in regard to *wattan* cases. So far Mr. Nugent's own evidence was a strong corroboration of Mr. Crawford's, and there was no reason on earth to suppose that Mr. Crawford should go further and tell a deliberate lie, knowing that Mr. Nugent was here prepared to contradict him if he did tell a lie. Why should Mr. Crawford unnecessarily introduce an incident which only laid him open to an immediate contradiction if untrue? There was no object to be gained by his making the statement that he had communicated his suspicions to Mr. Nugent if indeed it was untrue. Another probability of the truth of the statement made by Mr. Crawford was the fact that he had been unquestionably inquiring into Sathe's connection with reference to *wattan* cases. This fact had been proved not only by Mr. Crawford's own statements, but it was corroborated by a hostile witness, Yadowrao Sathe, who said that Mr. Crawford's suspicions had been aroused against Sathe, and that the result was that many of Sathe's drafts had been reversed by Mr. Crawford. The learned counsel urged that he could not understand why Mr. Crawford should have taken the drafts to Mr. Nugent, if not for the purpose for which he said he did take them to him. It was quite possible that Mr. Nugent might have forgotten all that had taken place at that interview. He (Mr. Branson) hoped that such was the case. But if it was not so, then one or other of these high officials had unquestionably stated what was not the truth. He thought that the circumstances of the case all tended to show that Mr. Crawford's story was the probable one. He did not, for a moment, intend to impute to Mr. Nugent anything more than he presumed that Mr. Nugent intended to impute to Mr. Crawford which was deliberate perjury; but he thought it possible that Mr. Nugent might have forgotten a circumstance which to him was of no importance, but which to Mr. Crawford was of very great importance. Passing on to the evidence given regarding the question whether four registers had been kept by Mr. Crawford, or not, while he was on tour in 1888, Mr. Branson contended it was impossible to conceive how the business of the Commissioner, when on tour, could be carried on without these registers, and he urged that the probabilities were all in favour of there having been a register kept while Mr. Crawford was on tour. The prosecution knew from the beginning that the case for the defence was that a register was kept on tour, and it had been suggested that the petition which Mr. Crawford declared he had received against Sindekar ought to be entered in the register; so when he first applied for the register, the prosecution saw what he was driving at, and he was at first informed that no registers were kept on tour. With regard to the letters which were not forthcoming, Mr. Leslie Crawford had suggested to the court the view which he held as to their strange and mysterious disappearance. Mr. Moore had stated that these papers were all handed over to somebody or other on a requisition which, he thought, had been made by Mr. Little, and he added that he had never received those letters back. Now, Mr. Pense had told them that day that he had obtained those letters from Mr. Moore an hour before the examination. But counsel said the register and the petition which Mr. Crawford had spoken of were not of such vital importance to the present case as to make it worth his while to continue his argument. Referring to Mr. Crawford's evidence, the learned counsel said that Mr. Crawford had explained fully, fairly and honestly his connection with Hanmantrao; and the court had to say whether it would accept his statement of that connection, corroborated as it was by the evidence of the witness for the prosecution, Yadowrao Sathe, or whether it would stamp Mr. Crawford as a perjurer upon that part of his evidence in which he said that he had never employed Hanmantrao for any other reason or purpose than that of acting as money broker for him and of helping him, in his enquiries about Sathe's dealings. The court had to say whether it would brand Mr. Crawford as a perjurer, and accept as absolutely true the evidence of the various disconnected witnesses who were called upon by the prosecution to prove that they had seen official papers in the house of Hanmantrao, that two of them had paid money to Hanmantrao, and so on. The evidence simply depended upon the individual credence which was to be given to each separate witness, each separate witness being one who stood by himself, and whose evidence could not be taken with that of any other witness, because it related simply to circumstances in which he, and he alone, was the figure on the stage in connection with Hanmantrao. It was evidence which one could not contradict, except by the statements of a person like Mr. Crawford. He put it to the court whether in justice to the accused it ought not to accept Mr. Crawford's account of his relations with Hanmantrao, rather than the relations deposed to by those witnesses who had come forward to give evidence of a nature, and under the circumstances, which the learned counsel had already commented upon in his former address to the court. Was the court, he asked, absolutely to refuse Mr. Crawford's evidence as against the evidence of persons who, on their own showing, were criminals? He thought Mr. Crawford had shown very satisfactorily the reasons why Sindekar was transferred, and why that transfer was afterwards cancelled. Would the court accept the story of the "truthful" Sindekar, and would it stamp Mr. Crawford as a liar, because Sindekar chose to say that he had been to Mr. Crawford under the circumstances which he had deposed to? Having regard to all the circumstances connected with the witnesses for the prosecution, their character, the nature of their evidence, the grave and serious discrepancies in their evidence, the improbabilities with which the whole story was bristling—when as against this the court had the straightforward evidence of a man like Mr. Crawford who had exposed himself to cross-examination, though he knew that he was an accused person, and had met the cross-examination with the most perfect success—Mr. Branson submitted that no court in the world would be justified in saying that there was no reasonable ground to doubt the guilt of the accused. He would say that Mr. Crawford's evidence had demolished the case for the prosecution. He quite admitted that there was a drawback to that evidence, namely, the unfortunate journey to Bombay. But he felt sure of this, that all who had known Mr. Crawford for any length of time would be convinced that a man of his courage and his ability would not have done what he did do if he had not been, as he said, at the time not master of himself. He (Mr. Branson) thought we could imagine the strongest mind under the circumstances when serious and hideous accusations were made against a man—accusations than which it was impossible to conceive anything more painful to a man of upright feeling and honour, accusations of having sold his offices, and these, too, made at a time when the man was ill, weak and with fever on him, uncertain as to the nature and number of the charges brought against him, but conscious that there must be powerful enemies behind to have induced Government to take such serious steps as they had done. All this, said Mr. Branson, was sufficient for the very strongest mind going off the balance for a time. Contrast the evidence of Mr. Crawford and his manner in the witness box with the evidence and manner of witnesses for the prosecution, and no one would deny that if manner were to be the canon for believing witnesses, Mr. Crawford was certainly the best witness. But counsel said he did not care so much for the manner as he did for the matter of the evidence which the court had to deal with, and he asked the court to deal with it in a spirit of absolute impartiality, unprejudiced by rumours of any kind that might be floating abroad in the atmosphere at Poona, and to come to a conclusion on nothing but the evidence. If the court did so, as he had no doubt it would do, he had great hopes that it would come to the conclusion to which he had invited it to come, namely, that this was a case in which it was impossible for a court of justice to convict the accused. (Applause.)

The case will be resumed on Monday, when Mr. Jardine will address the court. Judgment will possibly be given by the end of the week.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamship Port Fairy, 1,644 tons, Commander J Clark, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam ship Warora, 2,553 tons, Commander O R Mitchell, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta and Coast Ports, with ballast.

THE Italian Steam Navigation Co's steamship Stura, 1,415 tons, Commander L Caboara, sailed on Saturday for China, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamship Lombardy, 1,571 tons, Capt C F Preston, arrived here on Saturday night from Hong-Kong, (28th August,) with a general cargo, and Mrs. Havett as a passenger from Penang.

THE Hajee Cassum steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Capt W E Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Hoodeida, Aden, and Karachi, with a general cargo, and 572 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Assyria, 961 tons, Commander T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Miss Corkery, Mrs Seabrook, and Mr DeGama. For different ports—Sixty-five deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Carthago | 1716 | W. M. Greive | B | Sir C. Forbes. |
| „ Ganges | 2148 | C. Stewart | C | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Niagara | 2044 | J. McConochie | D | Killick, Nixon & Co. |
| „ Europa | 1492 | L. Jones | E | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Sorrento | 1775 | J. W. Ouston | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ C. Sinclair | 1951 | J. R. Kewley | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Govino | 1454 | T. R. Brotherton | H J | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ M. Branch | 1755 | McMontrey | K | J. Mackintosh. |
| „ Merton Hall | 2346 | J. Hughes | M | Edward Bates. |
| „ Kt. Companion | 3696 | Shiell | N | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Medusa | 1775 | Sbutega | P | O. Van Haffer. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ M. Therisa | 2011 | G. Costanzo | 1 | O. Van Haffer. |
| „ Stura | 1416 | Caboura | 2 | F. Bozzoni. |
| „ Eden Hall | 1555 | Hughes | 5 | E. Bates & Co. |
| „ Tanjore | 1402 | J. Paine | 7 | Hajee Cassum Joosub. |
| „ Mecca | 936 | Macfadyen | 9 | M. Mackenzie & Co. |
| „ Oxford | 1891 | W. James | 16 | C. Eduljee. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Thorndale (s) | Ethrington | Newport, Aug. 17. |
| | Lombardy (s) | Preston | Hongkong, Aug. 23. |
| 16 | Sumatra (s) | Breeze | Jeddah, Aug. 31. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Stura (s) | Caboara | China, &c. |
| | Port Fairy (s) | Clark | Calcutta. |
| | Warora (s) | Mitchell | Calcutta. |
| 16 | Assyria (s) | Whitehead | Persian Gulf. |

The steamer Patna, for Calcutta and Coast Ports, began to load on Saturday last.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—8201b bristles, Fardoonji Limji; 201 bales wood, Nursey Khataw; 120 bales wool, J Khimji; 125 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 9,152 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 600 cwt wheat, Khimji Jewa; 1 bale carpets, D Merwanji and Co; 66 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 125 cwt cloves, Tharia Topen.

City of Carthage s—668 bales cotton-fly, and 115 bales twist waste, T Jewraj; 225 bales wool, G Kessowji; 60 bales wool, H Coorji; 100 bales wool, M H Cuzrany; 25 bales hides and skins, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—40 cwt mother o' pearl shell and 1,540 lb nutmegs, D Peerbhoy; 50 cwt gum, G Sojpal; 45 cwt gum, H K Hajibhoy; 1,300 lb cardumoms, M Dagul; 11¼ cwt ivory, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 75 cwt gum, B Sajun; 155 cwt gum, S Runchordas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—150 cwt coir yarn, C Merwanji and Co; 625 cwt mowra seed, 3,000 cwt castor seed and 750 cwt linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 305 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,765 cwt myrabollams, W Gurtter; 300 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—4 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—20 bales twist, C Chotelal; 4 chests opium, K Hurmukhroy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—4 chests opium, T Sossamul; 5 chests opium, D Ramcoover; 5 chests opium, K Hurmukhroy; 2 chests opium, B Bunsidhur; 11 chests opium K Joharmul.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Mitchell, Vet Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Cotgrave, Lieut, C I Horse, on duty to Augur.
Ross, Lieut, 16th Bengal Infantry, off language leave, to Agra.
Merriman, Lieut, 21st Bombay L I, on leave, to Nasik.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 17, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 19th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. The two Troops will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday morning next, the 19th inst. at 6-45 a.m. Uniform, carbines, and swords, bandoliers, and bridles with head ropes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDANT.

Bombay, September 17, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head-quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m., until further orders, for drill purposes. Uniform and fatigue caps to be worn.

2. There will be gun drill for Recruits in the Arsenal Compound on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m. and Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m.

3. Classes for drill and in instruction will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday evening at 6 p.m. and on Thursday at 9 p.m.

4. A special class of instruction in Gunnery will be held at Head-quarters every Friday evening at 5-45 p.m. Officers and Non-commissioned Officers should make a point of attending the special class regularly, and every member of the Battery is invited to attend also.

5. Members are reminded that all entrances for the Presidency Meeting must be received by the 20th inst.

6. Mr. Louis Rushworth to be an Honorary Member of the Battery from this date.

No. 83 Gunner Paul Kayser, having resigned at his own request, is struck of the strength of the Battery from 12th inst.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

POONA, Sept. 14.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

19th Bo I—Surgn W E Jennings (on general duty, Quetta Dist) to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn A T Faulkner.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 17th and 21st August 1888 were received at Bombay Army Hd-Qrs on 12th Aug 1888.

With reference to Army Order No 378 of 31st ultimo, it is notified that 9-1 N D, and 9-1 C P D R A, will not be transferred from the Bengal to the Bo Presidency next trooping season, but 4-1 N I Dvn, will be moved from Fort St George to Bombay, and 5-1 So Dvn RA will be moved from Rawal Pindi to Bombay in relief of 6-1 and 7-1 So Dvn RA.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office it is intimated that

I—Capt C M T Western, F-1, has been appointed Adjt, RA, Upper Burma, and is to be directed to proceed to Mandalay to take up the duties of his appointment.

II—Capt E M Perceval, L-1, has been posted to 7-1 RA, vice Western appointed Adjt RA, Upper Burma.

III—Lieut A C Tulloch, 8-1 London Division (at present in England on leave), has been transferred to 7-I London Division, RA, with effect from the date on which the latter Battery lands in India.

R A—The following exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lieuts E T Cuming, F-1, and H H Harvet, 8-1 S I Dvn.

The former officer is to be entered hence to join his new Battery at Fort Grainge, Gosport.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R H A—Lieut J H V Crowe (G-B) to Satara from 10th Sept to 10th Nov 1888, on urgent private affairs.

Army Vety Dept—Vety-Surgn H E Richardson to remain in England in extension from 28th Aug to 12th Dec 1888 on medical certificate.

By the death of Lawrence Roscoe Jerome, the uncle of Lady Randolph Churchill, at the age of sixty-nine, New York has lost one of its most prominent and characteristic figures. Mr. Jerome was a practical joker, as celebrated for his fun in the United States as is Mr. Toole in London. Even up to the last days of his life he was as full of innocent and boyish pranks as a child. He was a great friend of the veteran comedian Florence, and it was only quite recently that Jerome, in disguise, visited a theatre where Florence was playing for the purpose of perpetrating one of his practical jokes. He disguised himself as an old man from the provinces, and, taking a seat in the front row, he ostentatiously fell asleep, and made such distressing sounds in his slumber as to call for remonstrance from the theatrical manager and police intervention.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. T Innivelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, HADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

## THE HAZARA BORDER.

ALONG the whole frontier, from Karachi to Kashmir, there is nothing that, for the grandeur of its mountains, its plentiful streams, picturesque scenery, and charming variety, can touch the Hazara Valley; and probably few can boast a more interesting diversity of people, more thriving villages, or where prosperity more obviously marks the security of British rule. A long tongue of territory, of thoroughly alpine character, with a ring fence of lofty mountains that separate it from the rich valleys of Kashmir, and the vast waste of rocky and snowy peaks that go to make up Kohistan; between the impetuous Jhelum with its feeders, and the more solemn and severe Indus. To the north are the distant snow-clad ranges of Chilas, with the mighty Langa Parbat as a central figure. To the east the high rounded Khagan peaks, affording excellent grazing almost to their tops, and whose sides, where not clothed with grass, are covered with forests. A vista of mountains, that from the perpetual snow of "Moses's Seat," run south by a series of lovely hills and charming little gulley stations, to Murree. Westward: beautiful wooded peaks, glens, and ranges, hardly less lofty, and not less attractive, separate it from the independent Swati valleys that drain into the Indus, and the Black Mountain rises beyond the luxuriant glades of Agror. Cultivation covers every bit of level ground, from the prolific fields of Harripur and Pakhli, to the narrow strips industriously terraced out of the hill sides in the most distant glens; and everywhere, the cultivation is plentifully irrigated. Water, the one thing the Border so much wants, and the absence of which deprives so much of our mountain fringe of half its beauty, is here in every form. The deep blue silent lakes of Khagan, the raging forces of the Indus and the Jhelum, the almost fiercer torrents of the narrow little Kunhar, the minor tributary streams that run in all directions, and channels from which carry the water to every field turn all the mills to grind the corn, husk the rice, or clean the cotton, and are what the Swatis call the "female slaves" of the cultivator.

A wealth of wood and water, luxuriant grass and innumerable flowers, specked with thriving villages and prosperous homesteads: witness that, despite the present mustering and forming, in the ranks of war in Hazara at any rate, the Empire is peace. While in the centre of the valley the practical embodiment of that Empire is marked by the station and cantonment of Abbottabad. The most favoured of the Border stations, Abbottabad seems to combine the views and the climate of the hills, with the freedom of the plains. Where English green lanes run through gardens filled with a profusion of tropical and temperate fruits and vegetables; where a wealth of superb English roses and English shrubs, flourish side by side with the most beautiful varieties of the cedar and the pine, the chesnut and the chenar. And where it may also be said—not in order to round off a sentence in an idyllic fashion, but as matter of history—English civilization and English administration have brought to a number, of by no means the best types of Border races, a freedom from strife, and an amount of prosperity they could never have developed any other way. The district was taken over by the British, as a too turbulent bit of country for its Sikh Governor's taste, in exchange for a strip of territory on the southern frontier of Jammu, in 1847, and in 1848, almost for the first time in its history, was reported as "perfectly tranquil." The story of its prosperity and development since then, is it not written in the official records of the district, the Settlement Report of Major Wace, and the statistics of the Gazetteer; or still more obviously, over the whole face of the country itself. Twenty years of British rule saw the population increased fifty per cent., doubled the area of cultivation, more than doubled the value of the cattle and agricultural produce. Thirty years practically doubled the revenue, even with light assessments; increased the imports six-fold; and raised to important branches of trade, many commodities that in former times had no value at all. The day labourer, who of yore received his food or one anna a day, now earns not less than two in the villages, and four in the towns. The weaver who wove 7 sheets for a rupee, and a fancy turban for 14 annas, now gets a rupee for 4 sheets, and Rs. 2 for the turban; and the printer who dyes it, 8 annas instead of 4. According to the statistical story, the labourer all round gets much more in the way of hire; he eats, drinks, and is merry, though even he has to pay something more for it. The whole stands as a striking example of what difference a good and strong Government has made, and might make elsewhere, for any bit of the Border.

Nor can it be said that the result is due to the superiority of the people; rather it is in spite of what in many respects are points in their disfavour, for, compared to other parts of the Border, the contrast in regard to them is markedly unfavourable. Notwithstanding their former character for turbulence and rebellion, they have neither the energy nor manly qualities of the Pathan or the Biloch, and though they are litigious enough, "the flinty and steel couch of war," is by no means the average Hazaras idea of repose, nor does he yearn for honour and glory. He is quite willing to leave that to the Afridi or Yusafzai. His valley seems to have been the corner to which the less warlike races were gradually driven, and he is the modern representative of those races. Originally the valley was occupied by a mixed people of Indian or Aryan origin. When the inferior Pathan Dilazaks got pushed out of the Peshawar Valley, in the 15th and 16th centuries, they fled across the Indus to Hazara. The Tanaolis followed suit in the 17th. Then the Jadons from the slopes of Mahaban, came and took possession of a strip for themselves. The Karlagh Turks, who came with Timur, if not with Chengiz Khan, annexed a bit of the Pakhli plain. The Syuds under Jalal Baba did the same in Khagan, the Tarins lower down, and finally the Yusafzais crossed the Indus, pushed everybody back a bit, and took up the Black Mountain. When the variety that went to make up the original stock is considered, it must be admited the population is likely to be a little mixed. Broadly, the present distribution is somewhat as follows. North of Mansorah the Swatis hold pretty well the whole, about one-third of the district; descendants from tribes of Indian origin, like Gujars, Chakkars, Dands, and Karals, with the admixture just referred to, the south and south-east; Jadans in the Dor Valley in the centre; Tanaoli's west in the semi-independent appanage of Amb; Swatis and Gujars again in Agror and up to the Yusafzai of the Black Mountains, with Syud families scattered through the whole.

The unsatisfactory nature of the Swati has already been commented on. His deceit is a proverb. The story of his agricultural partnership with the devil, a legend, with many counterparts in many countries. How under the first contract, when the Swati was to have all that grew above, and the devil all that grew below, the ground, he sowed Indian corn; and when at harvest time his partner complained of his share, the Swati, protesting his desire to play fair, agreed to reverse the bargain. This arranged, the next season he sowed carrots, and got the better of his Satanic majesty again. After which the partnership was dissolved. The Tanaoli is reported to have once been warlike, but it cannot be said of him now, in respect of bad faith and other ill doings, he is on a level with the Swati. The saying that "a Tanaoli's word is naught" sums up the opinion held about him. The Jadun, whatever his origin, has clearly deteriorated since he crossed the Indus, and is now far inferior to his Mahaban relative. The Dands and the Kurals—both Hindu perverts to Islam—are credited with being faithless, crafty, and cowardly. Treachery among themselves discovered their plot to attack Murree in 1857, and they are now suspected of a taint of Wahabism. Far the best of the bunch, are the Gujars and Gakkhars. Industrious cultivators, skilful husbandmen, with good physique, fair to middling as soldiers, and peaceful, though not very courageous, citizens, although but for our rule they would probably barely hold their own.

In creed all are essentially Mussalman-Hindus of all sorts, muster little more than five per cent.—but none are fanatical Muhammadans. The average physique is decidedly below the average of the Peshawar Valley, not to speak of the finer specimens of the Pathan highlanders. The Dands and Kurals are small, Jadus and Tanaolis not very robust, the Swatis of Agror feeble and enervated, though very fine men are among the Swatis of Khagan; and lots of the inhab

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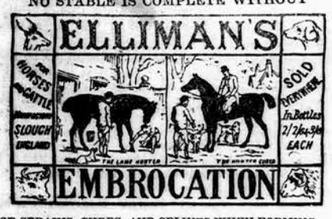


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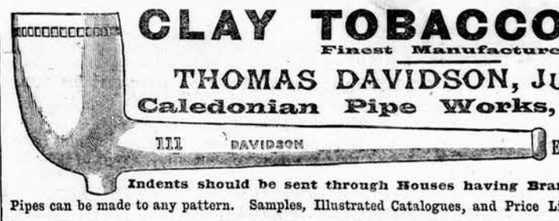


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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

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| Finest Rum-sel ..... | " 20 4 | ... |
| Chartreuse, Yellow ..... | " 23 0 | ... |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs.2) to 3l. | " 0 13 | per lb. |
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| **PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.** | | |
| Danish Butter, finest ..... | per 1 lb. tin | Rs. 1 4 |
| FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL. | Large Tins | Small Tins. |
| Asparagus ..... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... |
| Celery ..... | " ... | " 0 10 |
| French Beans ..... | " ... | " 10 |
| Peas for Soup ..... | " ... | " 10 |
| Spinage in Water ..... | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Mushrooms ..... | " ... | " 0 12 |
| White Cabbage ..... | " ... | " 0 12 |
| Small Sausages ..... | " ... | " 1 0 |
| Smoked Sausages ..... | " ... | " 1 4 |
| Liver Sausages ..... | " ... | " 1 4 |
| AND FROM LUBECK. | | |
| Asparagus ..... | " 2 8 | " 1 8 |
| French Beans ..... | " ... | " 0 12 |
| Green Peas ..... | " ... | " 0 12 |
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No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
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VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

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The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of SOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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*Prize £ 660 Paris*

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LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

*"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy."* (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

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Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

*A most agreeable food and of easy digestion*

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

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TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

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Capsules of Dr CLIN

*Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize*

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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

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CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

*(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)*

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cie

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Sold by all Chemists.

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# COCOATINA.

*Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.*

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

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| SILVER | „ | „ | ... | ... | ... | „ | „ | 7 | 0 | 0 |
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IN 3d PACKETS. AND 6d., 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

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Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

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As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

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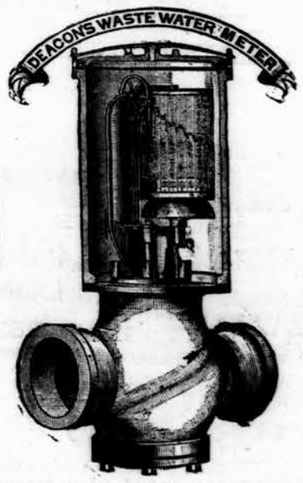


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Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,

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Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD!

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

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**Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.**

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprives the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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